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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

More Mistakes by the Amateur Cabinet-Makers.

Congress and the President on Civil Service Reform.

A Movement Toward International Copyright.

The Effort to Procure a General Amnesty.

Present Aspect of the Postal Telegraph Project.

Abstract of the Correspondence on Catacazy.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Cabinet—Civil Service Reform—Contumacious Kuklux Witnesses—Amnesty—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The changes in the Cabinet which were aired in one of your cotemporaries today must have been written for the amusement of the thing. So far as Judge PIERREPONT is concerned, the President has never spoken to him on the subject of entering his Cabinet in place of Mr. FISH or any one else. As for the appointment of Ex-Senator WILLIAMS as Attorney-General, in place of Mr. AKERMAN, however desirable that may be, it is not likely to occur until Mr. AKERMAN expresses an intention to withdraw, or the President invites him to do so. Neither of which events has yet occurred, or even been suggested, and judged by the facts of the situation to-night, there is no probability that either of these things will happen at present.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the Special Civil Service Committee today, viz., Messrs. KELLEY of Pennsylvania, HOOPER of Massachusetts, CONGER of Michigan, LYNCH of Maine, PERRY of Ohio, MARSHALL of Illinois, HOLMAN of Indiana, WOOD of New-York, and CHAS. W. WILLARD of Vermont. There is considerable speculation, spiced with much curiosity, to know what this Committee will do. In one sense they really have nothing to do. The President, in his message, simply reported what he had done in the matter, and made no recommendation. It is well known that he proposes to put the scheme of the Civil Service Commission into operation, without further legislation, as he unquestionably has the power to do. Congress can supersede his efforts by passing a law upon the subject, but there is no great danger of that. The principal good likely to come from the action of Congress is the light which may result from thorough discussion and consideration.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

In the House today, Mr. COX introduced a bill for an international copyright law, and had it referred to the Library Committee. The bill is the same, with slight modifications, as the one introduced in the second session of the Fortieth Congress by Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts. Mr. COX on next Monday will offer a resolution, instructing the same Committee to inquire and report upon the best manner in which the rights of authors and publishers can be secured, whether by law or by treaty. It is said that the publishers are almost universal in favor of an authors' international copyright law, which shall not, however, interfere with their business of making books written by foreign authors. They agree with the views expressed by Mr. APPLETON in his letter on the subject to the London *Times*. Mr. COX says he is not particular about the form of protection to our authors, so that the substance is secured, and he means to keep the subject before Congress till its importance is better understood and appreciated. In this work he will not be unaided.

THE CONTUMACIOUS WITNESSES.

The Senate held but a short session today. A few bills and resolutions were introduced, but no action was taken upon any subject. Mr. SCOTT from the Kuklux Committee made two reports concerning contumacious witnesses. The first was in relation to two witnesses who refused to obey the summons of the Committee, and the second was upon the refusal of a witness to answer the questions asked him. Resolutions accompanied each requiring the concurrent action of both Houses of Congress, to direct the President of the Senate to issue his warrants for their arrest. Action was delayed on the resolutions at Mr. SCOTT's request till to-morrow, to allow discussion upon the proper manner of proceeding for the punishment of persons in contempt of both the House and Senate by refusing to testify before a joint committee. This question has never been settled. Some are of the opinion that concurrent action of the House and Senate are necessary, and others that either House can proceed independently of the other. The resolutions offered are fore-runners of several others to follow when the method of practice has been established.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The caucus of the Republican members of the Senate was held this morning at 11 o'clock. A committee of five, consisting of Senators BUCKINGHAM, FERRY of Michigan, FRELINGHUYSEN, SAWYER and POMEROY, was appointed to prepare a list of Committees and report to another caucus, which will be held as soon as the report is ready. The composition of the Committee makes it certain that in the revision of the Committees Mr. SUMNER will not be restored to the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, nor can he or his friends expect any effort in any direction for such an object to be successful.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

If the postal telegraph scheme were a measure which the Administration intended actively to push, the reference to the Committee on Appropriations would be no defeat, since that Committee is known to be quite as favorable to the project as any that would probably be appointed specially to examine the subject. But it is altogther probable that the great outlay required will defeat the measure this year, and will carry against it the votes of some who heartily favor it, and believe in its ultimate adoption. The amount of expense involved will also deter the Administration from pushing the measure, and it is doubtful if anything was expected for this season further than to secure an examination of the subject both by Congress and the people.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Senator ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, who has for a long time taken every possible opportunity to urge the passage of a Disability bill, called up a House bill today which makes only a very few exceptions to general amnesty. But it was found that the joint rules were so stringent that they could not be set aside to let the bill be considered till next week without the consent of the House of Representatives. Several suggestions were offered intended to point out some way to avoid the application of the rules, but the practice of the Senate has been uniform, and after some discussion the motion was withdrawn. At the same time notice was given that it would be offered again next Monday. So far as any ground was given for the formation of a judgment, it seemed to be favorable to speedy compliance with the recommendation of the President for general amnesty.

A NON-PARTISAN QUESTION.

The House went through the usual struggle over the question of seats today, resulting after several close votes in the triumph of the ins over the outs by two majority. The contest lasted nearly two hours, and it may be said that this is the only strictly non-partisan question that comes before the body. It cannot come up again this session, as by the rules it is made a privilege question only once.

THE OSAGE SQUATTERS.

The white settlers on the Osage Indian lands have had full sixty days' notice to remove, and now the War Department is about to see that the notice is obeyed. It is claimed that there are 600 to 800 of these squatters, and that their removal will cause great hardship and suffering. The Indian Office has information that this statement of numbers is greatly exaggerated, and at any rate, they are on the lands in violation of law and treaty stipulations. Senator POMEROY is opposing the removal very strenuously, but will not be likely to succeed, since it is necessary that the rights of the Indians should be faithfully protected in view of the peaceful policy of the Administration toward them.

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS.

The following is an official statement of the condition in which the Chicago fire left the National banks of that city: The capital of eighteen National banks in Chicago is $7,800,000; their surplus fund is $2,135,000; the undivided profits are $705,800. Their discounts amount to $16,564,170, and of this sum the banks lose, in consequence of bad debts, occasioned by the fire $830,000. They also lose in buildings, furniture and fixtures $175,000, making the entire loss sustained by the Chicago national banks by the fire $1,005,000, leaving them with an unimpaired capital and over $1,800,000 of surplus still available. This result is ascertained by recent official investigation, and fully vindicates the action of the Controller of the Currency with regard to those banks, showing their entire solvency in spite of all losses.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 6.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill to amend the act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union; amending the nineteenth section of said act, so as to prohibit the employment not only of direct force, menace and bribery to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage, but also the use of any writing, device, token, word or gesture, with intent to intimidate voters, or counseling and indirectly procuring the use of any such means of intimidation.

Mr. ANTHONY also introduced a bill to prevent and punish bribery and corrupt practices in the election of Presidential electors and members of Congress, being the same bill introduced by him in last Congress.

CONTUMACIOUS KUKLUX WITNESSES.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Joint Committee on Southern Outrages, reported that two witnesses, DAVID GIST and CLAYTON CAMP, subpoenaed by the Subcommittee, at Columbia, S. C., had refused to appear, and offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take them into custody. Laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. SCOTT, from the same Committee, also reported that another witness—a lawyer—in North Carolina, having appeared before the Committee, contumaciously declined to answer certain questions touching the existence of the Kuklux organizations, and his connection with them, and offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him into custody. Laid over.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, moved to take up the General Amnesty bill, but the President decided that the motion was out of order.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, moved to suspend the rules and orders standing in the way, and proceed to the consideration of the bill; but this also was ruled out of order.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, suggested that Mr. ROBERTSON's motion might be entertained by unanimous consent, but Mr. POMEROY objected, and the motion was withdrawn.

CATACAZY.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting the correspondence relating to the removal of Mr. CATACAZY; whereupon at 1:10 the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KETCHAM, of New-York, presented the remonstrance of nine publishers and stationers of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., against the unjust and improper interference by the Post-office Department in the manufacture and sale of stamped envelopes.

Mr. SNAPP, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Railroads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of connecting the waters of the Mississippi River with the shores of Lake Michigan by a ship-canal, for military, naval and commercial purposes. Adopted.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House copies of the instructions to the United States naval commanders in Cuban waters for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, and the maintenance of the dignity of the American flag; also, information not hitherto communicated relating to the recent execution of students in Havana; also, in relation to the failure of the Spanish Government to carry out the promised reform in the Spanish West Indian colonies. Adopted. Also, a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the means of preservation from fire of the archives of the State Department. Adopted.

Mr. McHENRY, of Kentucky, offered a resolution calling for a copy of the proceedings of the Military Commission in the case of Major-Gen. DON CARLOS BUELL in 1862. Adopted.

Mr. WADDELL, of North Carolina, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to the invasion of North Carolina by a party of United States troops from South Carolina.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts—Authorizing the construction of life-preserving stations on the coast of Cape Cod.

By Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut—Granting pensions to soldiers of the War of 1812 who served thirty days. Also, respecting the law which provides for the counting of votes for members of Congress deposited in the wrong box.

By Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont—To regulate the manner of making appointments in the civil service of the United States.

By Mr. ARTHUR, of Kentucky—To amend the act imposing duties on distilled spirits and tobacco.

By Mr. FARWELL, of Illinois—For the relief of certain sufferers by the Chicago fire.

By Mr. AVERILL, of Minnesota—To establish the Collection District of Duluth, and to create St. Paul, Minn., a port of delivery.

By Mr. CHIPMAN, of the District of Columbia—To grant 2,500,000 acres of the public lands for the benefit of the public schools in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. COX, of New-York—To secure to authors, in certain cases, the benefit of international copyright, for advancing the development of American literature and promoting the interest of publishers and book-buyers in the United States.

By Mr. SLOSS, of Alabama—To vest the title to the streets of Tuscumbia, Ala., in the corporate authorities of that city.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Speaker announced the following Select Committee on the Reorganization of the Civil Service: Messrs. Kelley, Hooper, Conger, Lynch, Perry, Willard, Wood, Marshall and Holman.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

A resolution for a new drawing for seats was offered and supported by members occupying seats in the outer rims of the circle.

A motion to lay on the table was supported by those who are satisfied with their present locations. It was a close vote, but the malcontents carried it by a majority of one, and the House refused to lay the resolution on the table—yeas 105, nays 106. After several points of order and votes on various stages of the resolution, the project for a new drawing of seats was defeated.

POSTAL LAWS.

The House went on with the business of the morning hour, which was the bill reported yesterday by Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department.

The morning hour expired before the reading of the bill was concluded, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts, in the chair, on the Apportionment bill reported at the last session. The bill provides that after the 3d of March, 1873, the House of Representatives shall consist of 281 members, to be apportioned as follows:

Maine, 5; New-Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 2; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 4; New-York, 32; New-Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 9; North Carolina, 8; South Carolina, 5; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 6; Louisiana, 5; Ohio, 19; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 9; Indiana, 12; Illinois, 19; Missouri, 12; Arkansas, 4; Michigan, 9; Florida, 1; Texas, 6; Iowa, 9; Wisconsin, 8; California, 4; Minnesota, 3; Oregon, 1; Kansas, 3; West Virginia, 3; Nevada, 1; Nebraska, 1.

The second and third sections of the bill providing for additional members in the Forty-second Congress were, on motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, struck out. After considerable discussion, and the offering of various amendments, the Committee rose without having made any disposition of the bill, and the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

CATACAZY.

Correspondence of the State Department with Mr. Curtin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The correspondence between the Secretary of State and Minister CURTIN was commenced by the former on the 16th June last. He said he was directed to inform Mr. CURTIN, that the conduct of CATACAZY, the Minister of Russia, here, both officially and personally, had for some time past been such as materially to impair his usefulness to his own Government and to render intercourse with him for either business or social purposes highly disagreeable. Under these circumstances the President was of the opinion that the interests of the countries would be promoted, and those relations of cordiality with the Government of the Czar, of the importance of which he is well aware, would be placed upon a much surer footing if the head of the Russian Legation here would be changed. The Secretary adds:

"It is hoped this intimation will be sufficient to cause the change and to insure the restoration and the continuance of their opportunities of free and cordial official and other intercourse with the representatives of the Emperor, which the President earnestly desires to meet, and which have always existed with the esteemed predecessors of the present Minister, but which Mr. CATACAZY's course has made impossible to be maintained with him. The President's sincere desire to avoid any step which may show a want of confidence in the person whom his Imperial Majesty has selected to represent the interests of his Government, has made him hesitate long before directing this announcement, and he deeply regrets the necessity which at length compels him to make it. You will read this to Prince GORTCHAKOFF, or, if requested you will leave a copy with him."

July 17, Minister CURTIN telegraphed to Secretary FISH: "The Prince was in Germany till October; shall I present the dispatch to WESTMANN, Adjunct Chancellor, or to the Prince." FISH telegraphed to Mr. CURTIN: "Present the dispatch of July 17 to WESTMANN, should the Minister be absent." Mr. CURTIN telegraphed from St. Petersburg, July 19, as follows:

"Westmann cannot treat the dispatch very seriously. Did not take a copy. Asked me to wait the return of the Prince. Said he would not mention to the Emperor in the absence of the Prince, as it might postpone the visit of the Grand Duke, which would be agreeable to those continually trying to disturb the friendship of the two countries."

Mr. CURTIN informed Mr. FISH that in accordance with instructions, he had, in the absence of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, Chancellor of the Empire, presented the request for the recall of CATACAZY to WESTMANN, who seemed to be much surprised, and treated the subject as very serious. He said the subject was too grave for his consideration, and declined to act in the absence of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, and did not ask for a copy of the Secretary's dispatches. WESTMANN said he would write to the Prince on the subject, and made a memorandum of the conversation. Mr. FISH telegraphed to Mr. CURTIN Aug. 18 that the hesitation and delay in complying with the request directed in the dispatch of June 16, occasioned disquiet and disappointment. The reason alleged was not satisfactory, as communication with the Minister for Foreign Affairs could be reached. A decision was important before the advent of the Grand Duke, as the President could not be expected to receive as the principal attendant of His Highness, one who has been abusive of him and is personally unacceptable. Assistant Secretary of State, DAVIS, Aug. 18, in a dispatch to Mr. CURTIN, urges him to receive a reply from WESTMANN. Finally, after other correspondence, Mr. CURTIN received a reply, in which this Government was requested to tolerate CATACAZY until after the presentation of the Grand Duke to the President; and to this request the Government acceded. Hence CATACAZY ceased to represent the Russian Empire after the presentation. The correspondence is voluminous, including a long letter from Mr. FISH, circumstantially stating the reasons why CATACAZY rendered himself unacceptable to this Government. In this letter occurs the following paragraph:

On his arrival at Washington, CATACAZY gave promise of being a useful and a very acceptable Minister, and made a very agreeable impression. Soon, however, he began to make himself very officious, interfering in questions not appropriately connected with his Legation and in those pending before Congress, importuning Senators and Representatives, and resorting to personal interviews and solicitations unusual on the part of the representatives of other Powers accredited to this Government, distasteful and annoying to the legislators thus indecorously approached, and tending to embarrass the free course of legislation on the subjects with respect to which his interference was obtruded. He did not hesitate to use the newspapers of the country to influence public opinion upon questions pending before the Government, and indulged in much license in his denunciation of measures and individuals. In his conversation he was even more severe and unrestrained, and employed abusive and vituperative language toward very many persons, including several in public positions and enjoying the respect and confidence of the community. The impropriety of a foreign Minister thus attempting to influence and to misdirect the public opinion of the country, must be admitted as sufficient ground for his ceasing to be a proper agent between the Government which he represents and that to which he is accredited.

The entire correspondence, in which is a letter from Mr. CATACAZY to Secretary FISH was sent to the Senate today by the President. The Senate ordered it to be printed, but afterwards reconsidered the motion, hence a longer notice of it than the above could not be obtained.

Meeting of the Louisiana Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—The special session of the State Senate met, pursuant to the Governor's proclamation, thirty-four members present. Two vacancies. CHARLES H. MERRITT, Clerk of the Senate called it to order, and after nearly two hours spent in motions and discussions Hon. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, of this city, was elected as President of the Senate and Lieutenant-Governor. He belongs to the colored race. This election is considered a Warmoth victory—the vote stood 18 against 16.

The Postal Telegraph Scheme.

The following official letter explains the position of the Western Union Telegraph Company in relation to the postal telegraph scheme:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

Hon. James B. Beck, M. C., Washington:

You are reported in the morning papers as having stated in the House yesterday, that whereas the Western Union Company had opposed the assumption of the telegraph by the Government before the last Congress, you understood it to have changed its position, and to be now anxious for it. Permit me to assure you that you have been misinformed. The Western Union Telegraph Company is inflexibly opposed to any interference of the Government with its business. A meeting of the Board of Directors was held this morning, which was largely attended, and a resolution was unanimously passed protesting against the right and the policy of any acquisition of their property and rights by the Government. A committee, consisting of Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, Hon. A. B. CORNELL, Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN, MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., and myself, was appointed to prepare and send to Washington a protest against the suggested action of the Government, and to claim its protection against interference and against the policy of the establishment by the Government of competitive enterprises.

(Signed.) WILLIAM ORTON, President.

THE WHARTON CASE.

Proceedings of the Second Day at Annapolis.

Attempt to Prove the Motive for the Murder—The Declaration of Gen. Ketchum Ruled Out—Further Examination of Witnesses.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 6.—The Court met as usual at 10 A. M., and without delay proceeded with the trial of Mrs. WHARTON. The discussion of the question pending at the adjournment yesterday was continued. The exact text of the question propounded by the prosecution to Mrs. CHUBB, and to which the defense objected, is as follows: "On the way from Washington to Baltimore in company with Gen. KETCHUM, on the 24th June last, did he say anything to you in regard to his purpose and object of going to Baltimore and seeing Mrs. WHARTON." It will be seen that the intent of the question was to fix upon the accused a mercenary motive for the alleged murder, as well as to open the way for further testimony regarding the business relations between Gen. KETCHUM and Mrs. WHARTON. During the remarks of Mr. REVELL it was developed that proof will be offered to show that as late as June 12 last the deceased made a written statement of his business affairs, including a schedule of his bonds, mortgages, &c., which embraced Mrs. WHARTON's note. The argument continued until 12½ P. M., when Chief Judge MILLER rendered the following decision:

"The discussion at the bar upon the question has been exceedingly able. The Court sees the importance of the question presented, but the discussion has extended perhaps unavoidably beyond the necessity of the disposition of the particular question before the Court. There has thus far in the process of the trial been but one witness brought upon the stand. Her testimony is not yet concluded. The question is raised in *limini* upon that portion of the testimony. She has testified and it is a conceded fact, I believe, thus far, that Gen. KETCHUM went from Washington to Baltimore on the 24th of June, starting on the 4:10 train in the evening, and went directly to the house of Mrs. WHARTON. On the following Wednesday he was dead. The State alleges, and the indictment charges, that there was a murder committed upon his person while he was thus in the house of the accused by the accused. The State is bound to establish that allegation to the satisfaction of the jury. If there was direct evidence, or if in the progress of the trial there should be direct evidence going to show that Mrs. WHARTON administered the poison to him, there would be no ground for adducing motive on her part to do it. The law and the indictment would then sufficiently describe the motive It is a case, however, in which the State officers allege that they must make out their case by circumstantial proof and every fact which will throw light upon the question whether a murder was committed, and, if committed, whether it was committed by the accused. The State is at liberty to introduce to the jury how, if it should be proved by competent and legal testimony that there was an antecedent indebtedness between Mrs. WHARTON and Gen. KETCHUM, that he went to Baltimore for the purpose of collecting this debt; that he took the note along with him as evidence of the debt; that the note was not afterward found or discovered upon his person after death, and bringing home to the accused the destruction of that note it would be competent for the State to prove it undoubtedly, as showing the motive, just as in an ordinary case where the property and effects of a murdered man are found in the possession or on the person of the accused, those facts would point overwhelmingly to the accused as the party who committed the act, and the robbery as the motive for its commission. The direct question which we are now called upon to decide is whether these collateral acts, showing motive, can be proved by the declarations of the deceased himself. The question that it is proposed to ask Mrs. CHUBB is, whether Gen. KETCHUM, while on his way to Baltimore declared the purpose and object of his visit. We are of the opinion that the unsworn statements of Gen. KETCHUM are not admissible, and for that purpose it would infringe the well-settled rules of evidence to allow these declarations to be made. We do not propose to commit ourselves to any decision of the other questions to which allusion has been made in the argument; when the documentary proof which the States officers say they have in their possession is offered for the purpose of showing an existence of this indebtedness, and the motives, and in the manner which I have prescribed, then the question will be more properly presented, and it may present a different case from what the naked testimony now is that we are asked to decide upon. I would simply say that in this case the unsworn statements of Gen. KETCHUM made to this lady while on her way to Baltimore are not admissible."

Examination of Witnesses.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Mrs. CHUBB took the stand again today, and was cross-examined by counsel for the defense, Mr. STEELE conducting the examination. During the cross-examination, which lasted over an hour, nothing was elicited, her answers merely corroborating the statements of the examination in chief. Throughout her direct and cross examination the witness was thoroughly self-possessed, answering every question with cautious deliberation.

Mrs. META HUTTON was next called by the prosecution. This witness is a sister of EUGENE VAN NESS, who was lying sick at Mrs. WHARTON's house when Gen. KETCHUM arrived. She is apparently about twenty-six years of age, with a bright, intellectual face, and was clad in mourning. On taking the stand she was nervous, but in a short time gave her evidence with distinctness and composure. She testified that she had known the prisoner seven years; was not acquainted with KETCHUM until Saturday, June 24, when she met him at Mrs. WHARTON's in the evening about seven o'clock; the General appeared well; saw him at tea-table as witness went into the room to get a cup of tea for her sister; she remained but a few minutes; next saw the General on Monday evening between seven and eight o'clock; he was sick in bed; he said he had been quite sick, but felt better; that Mrs. WHARTON had poisoned him with a glass of lemonade. Counsel for defense objected to this declaration; it was a jocular remark of the old gentleman and not evidence. It was ruled out by the Court. Witness next saw Gen. KETCHUM on Wednesday morning, about ten o'clock, in his room; he was lying in bed, his eyes wide open and his arms stretched out; witness began rubbing his hands; Dr. WILLIAMS came in; witness remained until the doctor gave her a prescription for the General, when she left the room and called Mr. SARGENT, asking him to procure the medicine and offering him her purse; Mrs. WHARTON stepped forward, saying she wanted it charged to her account at GASMAN's; witness returned to KETCHUM's room, and watched at the window until SARGENT's return; he gave the medicine to Mrs. EUGENE VAN NESS, who handed it to witness, when she gave it to Dr. WILLIAMS; the doctor dropped a portion of the medicine in a table-spoon, and mixed with it two teaspoonfuls of water; witness asked the doctor if she should assist him in giving the medicine, when he answered "no;" witness then took a seat by the General's side; Dr. WILLIAMS gave her directions for administering the next dose of medicine at one o'clock; her husband was present; Mrs. WHARTON came in the room and asked what the doctor was giving the General, when witness replied that she did not know, but she had to give him a dose at one o'clock, "forty drops in two teaspoonfuls of water;" the General made some efforts to rise when Mrs. WHARTON left the room to call Mr. SNOWDEN, who was in her brother's room; the General made several efforts to rise, and witness pushed him back in bed; when Dr. WILLIAMS re-entered the room with Mrs. WHARTON the doctor told witness to remove the bags of ice from KETCHUM's head, which she did, and he became quiet; Mr. SNOWDEN entered the room; the doctor again told witness to give medicine at one o'clock; Mrs. WHARTON was not in the room at this time; witness was going to her sister's room when Mrs. WHARTON entered and said she would remain while witness saw Mrs. LONEY; witness saw and conversed with Mrs. LONEY; it was between twelve and half past twelve o'clock; Mrs. WHARTON came out in the passage and asked Mrs. LONEY if she would take a telegram which she, Mrs. WHARTON, had written to Gen. BRICE, down-town; the telegram was handed Miss LONEY; witness returned to the room, when Mrs. WHARTON said, "I have dropped the medicine for you, Mrs. HUTTON, but 'tis not half-past twelve;" witness went to the bureau and found the medicine had been dropped in a tea-cup; witness told Mrs. WHARTON it was not the right dose; there were about two or three tablespoonsful in the cup; Mrs. WHARTON remarked it had smelt so strong she had added more water; witness said she did not think the General could swallow so much, and we had better draw him another dose; Mrs. WHARTON insisted on that dose being given, but witness did not recollect what words Mrs. WHARTON used; witness then remarked that it was not time to give the medicine; witness took a position by the side of Gen. KETCHUM, Mr. SNOWDEN going on the other side; after awhile Mrs. WHARTON asked witness the time; she answered twenty minutes to one; in a minute or two Mrs. WHARTON again asked the time, and witness again answered eighteen minutes to one; in a short time Mrs. WHARTON again asked the time, and witness answered fifteen minutes to one; witness then removed her watch from her belt, and passed it to Mr. SNOWDEN to hand to Mrs. WHARTON, remarking to her, "You had better keep the watch;" Mrs. WHARTON said, "May-be your watch is not right;" witness said her watch had been compared with that of Dr. ADAMS, and it was right; Mrs. WHARTON kept my watch until about five minutes to one o'clock, when she, Mrs. WHARTON, said, "Let us give him the medicine, the first dose did him so much good, I am anxious he should have another;" witness went to the bureau and brought the cup to the side of the bed; before this witness had said she had better drop another dose, when Mrs. WHARTON said, "Oh, no! let us give him this," and asked Mr. SNOWDEN if he could give the dose; Mr. SNOWDEN replied: "Yes, Madam, my hand is steady, and I'll give him the dose;" witness assisted to raise Gen. KETCHUM, and Mrs. WHARTON handed SNOWDEN a teaspoonful of the mixture; there was some difficulty in opening the General's mouth; after getting the teaspoon in his mouth, Mrs. WHARTON told Mr. SNOWDEN not to withdraw the spoon, saying, "I will pour in his mouth the rest of the mixture or medicine," which Mrs. WHARTON did, and remained standing by the bedside with the cup and spoon in her hand; after a little while, about ten or fifteen minutes, the General began to get very uneasy; first, he began slapping witness' shoulders, who was sitting on the bed by him; then he grasped himself by the back of his neck than by the front of his throat and chest and stomach. Witness was asked to show the action of the General, which she did by grasping as if forcibly her own throat with both hands. Witness continued: While the General was grasping himself he was uttering, "Oh! don't, don't;" he made his throat bleed; witness got off the bed and went to his feet to take hold of them; Mrs. WHARTON was standing at the bedside near Mr. SNOWDEN; witness attempted to take hold of Mr. KETCHUM's feet, when he continued saying, "Don't," "don't;" witness asked Mrs. WHARTON. "Don't you think he will go into convulsions?" she replied, "I think he will;" witness left the room to go for Dr. WILLIAMS; Mrs. WHARTON left at the same time, with the spoon and cup still in her hands; this was about twenty minutes or half past one o'clock; witness went to Dr. WILLIAM's office, which is a little more than a square from Mrs. WHARTON's; the Doctor was out, she wrote a message on the slate and ran back; as she went back a doctor's buggy was standing at the corner; she went to it and ascertained it was not Dr. WILLIAMS'; she soon saw Dr. WILLIAMS driving by, stopped and asked him to go and see Gen. KETCHUM; the Doctor started to his own house for a moment, and witness returned to Mrs. WHARTON's; she found Mr. HUTTON there, with Mr. SNOWDEN and a colored man; Dr. WILLIAMS came in almost immediately after her return, and witness left the room on a motion from the Doctor; she remained in the passage a short time, and went back in the room; Gen. KETCHUM was under the influence of chloroform or chloride; witness remained with him until within a very few minutes of his death; left the room about a quarter to three o'clock; he died about three o'clock; she went down to call Dr. WILLIAMS; returned to the room a little after his death, about a quarter after three o'clock; Mr. HUTTON and Mr. CRAWFORD NEILSON were then in the room. Witness then stated she was present, on Monday evening, when Mrs. WHARTON said she had broken the bottle of medicine for Gen. KETCHUM. Witness heard a noise in Mr. KETCHUM's room, as if some one had fallen; Mrs. WHARTON was excited when she entered the room; after the death of Mr. KETCHUM, when his clothes were packed up, his vest could not be found; witness asked Mrs. WHARTON if she knew where it was, when she replied it was in her wardrobe.

The Court here adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

PUBLIC OPINION ON CURRENT TOPICS

MR. GREELEY AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY publishes a mild request that he be allowed to have his own opinions on the question of the next Presidential nomination, and to utter them from time to time without being accused of treason, arson or bigamy. The request seems to be a reasonable one. We hope the NEW-YORK TIMES will allow Mr. GREELEY to express his opinions in his own paper on this subject without bringing him before the Grand Jury for it.

It is unfortunate for Mr. GREELEY's influence in deciding the question at issue that he has allowed his own name to be used as a candidate for this important office. That he has a right to be a candidate—that anybody has a right to support him—that he has a right even to run "independent," and that several millions of independent American citizens have the right to vote for him—are all propositions too plain to be disputed. But his arguments against the renomination of President GRANT would have more force in this censorious world if he were not himself in the attitude of a candidate. There are many things to be said in opposition to the renomination of President GRANT, and nobody could say them with more distinctness than Mr. GREELEY if he were not fettered by his own candidacy. If all the men in the Republican Party who think that the renomination of President GRANT would be unwise and prejudicial to the best interests of the party and of the country, would say so at the same time, he would not be renominated. But if they were, or if the people suspected that they were, moved by the desire to get the nomination themselves, the simultaneous utterance of their misgivings would produce very little effect.

WHY OPPOSE GEN. GRANT?

Pittsburg Daily Gazette.

Since Mr. GREELEY's signature was attached to the bail-bond of the vile traitor JEFFERSON DAVIS, many of his life-long and warmest friends have been inclined to desert his waning fortunes. His opposition to the renomination of President GRANT, coupled with sundry and divers ambiguous utterances concerning himself, and his supposed aspirations to the Presidency, have not tended much to heal the grievances felt by those friends at his rash and suicidal act performed on behalf of the traitor President at Richmond. Why is the name of HORACE GREELEY coupled with that of Democracy? Are there any grounds for it? Is his position so poorly understood that he may be classed with the Democrats, and looked upon as a possible Democratic candidate for the Presidency? Why does Mr. GREELEY oppose the renomination of President GRANT? Does he think him incompetent or dishonest? Is it wholly because he opposes the "two-term principle?" If so, why need he be "bitter" in his opposition? We are inclined to think, and we imagine the good sense of the country will indorse the position, that Mr. GREELEY opposes the President because of the part he has been compelled to take in the foolish and malignant fight among the factions of New-York. The Fenton-Conkling troubles are at the bottom of it all. The offices in New-York State had to be filled; FENTON asked that his friends receive them; CONKLING did the same; the President had to decide between them; he could not appoint both sets, and this is the whole difficulty. It is unfortunate, it is disgraceful, and as a Republican, anxious for the good of the country and the success of the party, we call upon Mr. GREELY and his friends to desist. Heal up your supposed differences, and let us hear no more about the "Greeley Committee," "the Fenton" or the "Conkling Ring." Let us know all friends by a simple membership in the party.

CUSTOM-HOUSE QUARRELS.

Erie (Pa.) Dispatch.

The New-York *Tribune* refuses to be comforted. For months, Mr. MURPHY, the Collector of New-York, was its nightmare, and now that he has resigned, it has not returned to its normal condition. The new incumbent, Gen. ARTHUR, it declares to be "a young man of fair abilities and unimpeached private character;" and still it is dissatisfied, wading through a long article, obviously designed to create distrust and keep alive the factious rancor which has made the New-York Custom-house a battle-ground for the past few years. We apprehend, if the *Tribune*, through its own partizans, could have had the cutting and curing of political matters, its thunders would never have been heard, nor its indignation have flamed forth. We have a right to infer this from the tenor of the article on the new appointment, as it turns exclusively on the question of power and patronage. The *Tribune's* faction wanted HIRAM WALBRIDGE for the Collectorship when Mr. MURPHY was appointed, and because he was not taken the vials of its wrath have remained uncorked until the present time. Is it to be believed that the appointment of Mr. WALBRIDGE would have lessened the use of the Custom-house as a political machine? It would have been run in a different groove, that is all. That groove would have been one wherein the *Tribune* would have had a word in the matter of official patronage. We are sick of this eternal prating about purity and honesty, when behind and beneath it is an intense partisanship and a political policy wholly personal. We have no patience with these baseless diatribes, and hence have no sympathy with the fight of factions over the New-York Custom-house and its officers. The squabble is a selfish one all through. We choose to deal with political evils on the basis of principle, and seek to reform positive abuses. With all due respect, it may be said the *Tribune* platform is only a change of men, patronage in a different channel, and our man at the helm, rather than somebody else. We are pleased to notice a seeming determination by the Republican masses of New-York not to allow their ranks to be distracted by quarrels like that over the Custom-house. Disregarding all such mere selfish causes of difference, they appear to be animated by a disposition to union and harmony, with a view to casting the electoral vote of the Empire State for the Republican candidate for President.

PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF.

Niagara Falls Gazette.

Singularly enough Mr. GREELEY complains of the "acrimony, the malevolence, the proscriptive venom" of certain journals. For months Mr. GREELEY and the *Tribune* have been leaders in the most acrimonious political discussions of the age. If the same cup is presented to his lips he need not complain. Let him set an example of reformation in this particular.

COLLECTOR ARTHUR.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.

If there are abuses practiced in the administration of the Custom House, the *Tribune* but performs a simple and obvious duty in exposing them and laboring to secure their correction. But this stopping to hurl maledictions after the retiring officer, turning again and again to kick at its dead lion, does not seem to people at a distance the best method nor a manly method of performing that duty. Neither does it seem at all like the fairness for which that journal once had credit, to brand an in-coming officer upon the threshold, not with a charge that he is dishonest, but that he intends to be in the future. Though it finds the fault with Gen. ARTHUR that he was counsel for the Tammany Tax Commissioners for a time, which office he resigned because of its connection with Tammany Hall, the *Tribune* does not even insinuate that he was guilty of a single dishonorable act in that position. And his record elsewhere has been honorable throughout. He was the attorney for the people in the celebrated Lemon slave case, and a delegate to the Saratoga Convention when the Republican Party was first organized in New-York State. During the first two years of the war he was Inspector-General and Quartermaster-General of the State, having charge of the equipment of State troops, and we have never seen other than words of applause and commendation of his ability and faithfulness in that trust. What then can be the motive which leads a prominent public journal to accuse him of intending to betray his trust in the office to which he is now appointed?

CONNOLLY'S "FRIEND."

(Pittsburg Daily Gazette.)

The New-York *Tribune* says that the NEW-YORK TIMES was implicated in compounding Controller CONNOLLY's crimes and in grossly whitewashing that official. We cannot, of course, be certain, but yet we venture to assert that the ex-Controller, if he had had his choice, would have preferred not to have had his crimes compounded in just that way, and we think that the whitewashing was not looked upon by him as an artistic job. One thing is pretty certain, at any rate, and that is, that if the TIMES had kept quiet, Tammany Hall would not be a desolate ruin, nor would CONNOLLY be either prisoner or ex-Controller now.

A POOR CANDIDATE.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

The famous editor of the *Tribune* would make a poor candidate and a worse President, if he should be elected. He lacks many of the essential elements of which successful Presidents are made. He is a pioneer in thought, a discoverer, a Radical; and while those qualities are good in their place, the best combination of them do not give us the highest type of statesmanship. GREELEY would do the best he knows, but he is not fitted by nature and training for a ruler. But then, he has a constitutional right to be a candidate, as well as GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

MINING TROUBLES.

A Reduction to be Made in Miners' Wages—Probabilities of a Strike.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 6.—Notwithstanding the unnecessary excitement in this city at the dispatch of late date to your paper, your correspondent can authoritatively announce that the miners of Nanticoke, in the southern part of this County, have already been cut down eight cents per ton in their wages. Your correspondent has it official, and will state that it is only the inauguration of a long struggle in this valley, which promises to be long and severe. The miners in this locality will not work for the eighty-six cents per diamond car, which they expect to be once more the bone of contention. They unwillingly labor at the mines at the present price, and a large portion of the community uphold them in their grievance. Three of their numbers lately visited Carbon County to consult with their brethren as to the feasability of a strike in case of a reduction in this locality this month. It will depend entirely on the sale at the latter part of this month, whether another strike takes place in January or not. One thing is certain, the miners are determined not to be hood-winked any more, as they have a sufficient amount of credit in Hyde Park to hold out many months. The merchants in this city are enraged at the idea of the truth being told, and have already filled columns of the local papers in defense of their pecuniary rights. One thing is certain, if the Company reduces the price of mining from ninety-three and one-half cents to eighty-six cents, a strike cannot be avoided, notwithstanding the hue and cry of the business community.

TWEED STILL HELD.

Extension of the Time for His Bail to Justify.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Judge LEARNED has extended the time for TWEED's bail to justify twenty days from this date.

VIRGINIA.

Meeting of the Legislature—Gov. Walker's Message.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6.—The General Assembly convened and organized today. The message of Gov. WALKER is a very elaborate document, and treats at length of the financial, social, political and material condition of the State. He says: "We have now the benefit of nearly two years' experience under the new order of things, originating under the almost unanimous action of the people in 1869. We were the first voluntarily to inaugurate the experiment of universal suffrage and equal rights before the law. Perhaps nowhere else could that experiment have been so successfully carried out, and certainly nowhere else has it been so faithfully and impartially tried. Radically opposed to preconceived and well-considered opinions and fraught, as thoughtful men well knew, with the gravest possibilities, yet our experience has demonstrated that under favorable circumstances it may be rendered not only not antagonistic, but conducive to a good and stable rebuilding of the Government. Certain it is that since the restoration of civil government in our State we have enjoyed a degree of peace and good order, of obedience to the laws and respect for authority, equaled by few and excelled by none of our sister States." He says the "great need of Virginia today is capital and population," and he recommends the equalization of taxation as a subject germane to that of immigration. He warmly approves the funding system adopted by the last Legislature as the wisest attainable at present, and his language in approval of the base of settlement thus adopted for restoring and establishing the credit of the State is very emphatic. He recommends an amendment to the Constitution, in order that all State elections may be had on the same day, every two years, but on a day different from that fixed for the Federal elections. This latter he favors because of the passage of the Enforcement act.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Reception of the President's Message in England.

Unanimous Expression of Approbation by the Press.

Congratulation from Russia to the Austrian Premier.

Threatened Opening of the Eastern Question.

Delay in the Formation of the Belgian Ministry.

The Hornet and Florida in West Indian Waters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Favorable Comments on the President's Message by the English Press—Health of the Prince.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—President GRANT's Message to Congress makes an excellent impression here, and is favorably received by the Press. It furnishes the text for leading editorials in all the morning journals. They generally express satisfaction with the spirit in which the relations with Great Britain are dealt with by the President, and the opinion is almost unanimous that never at any time has a more flattering exhibit been made of the condition of the country. The *Times*, in its article on the President's Message, congratulates the American Government on the dexterity of its diplomatic representatives in Europe, during the Franco-German war, in preserving an impartial attitude, without losing opportunities of displaying practical sympathy for both sides. It regrets the threatened abolition of the Income tax without the adoption of a substitute. Finance, taxation and free-trade, the *Times* thinks, will constitute the questions on which the great parties of the Union will next divide. It predicts that economic problems in the United States will eventually be solved in accordance with the views of the agricultural producers of the Mississippi Valley. The official bulletin of the condition of the Prince of WALES this morning states that His Royal Highness had some sleep last night, and that the fever is regularly and gradually declining. Her Majesty the Queen remains at Windsor, but is in constant communication with Sandringham. There is little doubt now that the crisis is over, and the Prince is out of danger.

DUBLIN, Dec. 6.—The solicitor of KELLY, who was acquitted of the murder of High Constable TALBOT, but still awaits trial on a lesser charge, intends to commence criminal proceedings against six London journals for the publication of libelous articles against his client.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Russian Compliments to the Austrian Premier—A New Phase in the Eastern Question in Roumania.

VIENNA, Dec. 6.—Count ANDRASSY has received the congratulations of the Russian Government on his elevation to the Presidency of the Austrian Empire, coupled with an expression of confidence in the wisdom and justice of the policy which will be pursued under his administration of the foreign relations of the Empire. The Servian Ministry has resigned. The Regency which has charge of the Government during the minority of the reigning Prince, is seeking to form a new Cabinet, but has as yet made no announcements.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 6.—The Roumanian Government has received a protest from Constantinople against the conclusion of the treaty with Russia, made two years ago, relative to Consular jurisdiction, on the ground that it is in violation of the treaty of Paris. The protest is ascribed to the influence of Prince BISMARCK, who, careless of Prince CHARLES, induces the Porte to assert his soverigoty as a part of the game with Russia.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—President THIERS has demanded of the Holy See, at the request of BISMARCK, the recall of Prince DE CHIGI ALBANI, Papal Nuncio in this city.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6.—The composition of the new Ministry has not yet been definitely settled. M. PICARD had an audience with the King today, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Belgium.

WEST INDIES.

Trouble Between Spain and Hayti Apprehended on Account of the Hornet—The Florida Difficulty Settled—Decisive Battle to be Fought in Venezuela.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 6, via HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Cundurango has been successfully raised on this island from seeds left by Dr. KEENE, of Washington. The lost Porto Rico and Jamaica cable has been recovered. The break is twenty-eight miles from Porto Rico. Dispatches cannot be sent until the arrival of the cable steamer *International* from London.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Dec. 3, via HAVANA, Dec. 6.—President SAGET has returned here from his tour in haste. There is much excitement among the people concerning the *Hornet* question. Disturbances have recently occurred on the Haytian and Dominican frontiers, and further trouble is anticipated. An American war steamer is anxiously expected. The Chambers have convened.

JACMEL, Hayti, Nov. 22.—The Spanish war steamers *Zaragossa* and *Pizarro* have arrived at Port-au-Prince. The *Chorrucca* was already there. No communications have been yet exchanged between the Spanish fleet and the Haytian Government. Gen. TORQUET is in command at Port-au-Prince in the absence of the President, and has made extensive defensive preparations. The crew of the *Hornet* threaten to blow her up rather than surrender to the Spanish authorities. The Haytians sympathize with the crew. The American Minister continues a silent observer of the situation, but has offered no interference, and the *Hornet* continues to fly the American flag. Gen. SAGET is expected at the capital in a few days. Business is brisk.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 22.—Anarchy continues. President BLANCO left on the 15th to attack the revolutionists under HERRERA GARCIA, who assumes to be President. It is believed that the result of this effort will be decisive. The war schooner *Avril* had arrived at Cuidad-Bolivia to aid the insurgents. Trade is depressed.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 1.—The United States war steamer *Nantasket*, arrived here from Puerto Rico, and Capt. CARPENTER had a conference with the Captain of the Spanish man-of-war, who disclaimed any intention of molesting the reputed filibuster steamer *Florida*, except to prevent her from approaching the coasts of Puerto Rico or Cuba. The *Nantasket* sailed for Samana Bay on the 20th ultimo, leaving the *Florida* and the Spanish man-of-war in port. Nothing has occurred to change the situation of affairs here. The Island is healthy, but trade is quite paralyzed. The small-pox continues its ravages in the Island of Trinidad.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF ANTWERP AND RUSSIA.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Antwerp*, which left Liverpool on Nov. 23 and Queenstown on Nov. 24, and the Cunard steam-ship *Russia*, which left Liverpool on Nov. 25 and Queenstown on Nov. 26, reached this port yesterday. The latest news is fresher by five days than that previously at hand.

THE BOURBONS.

A Visit to the Comte de Chambord—The Intentions of the Pretender.

M. DE VILLEMESSANT gives in his paper, the *Figaro*, an account of a visit which he has just paid to the Comte DE CHAMBORD at Lucerne:

"Before setting out," says M. DE VILLEMESSANT, "the Duc D'AUMALE had been kind enough to grant me an interview. I thought it right to inform him that I was about to visit the Comte DE CHAMBORD. I did not know the Prince, and I am bound to say that I was struck from the first with his affability, his intelligence, and his simplicity. I have seen and known a good many famous persons, I think I understand men, and do not say too much when I assert that the Duc D'AUMALE is an accomplished Prince. What particularly struck me in him was his great respect for everything which concerned my King, whom he has not seen (this fact I had from himself) since the time when as children they played together in the Tuileries Gardens. Interesting as had been for me, at least, this interview, I asked myself whether I ought to mention it to Monseigneur, and, determining to be guided by his advice, I requested M. DE POUJOULAT to tell me what he would do in my place. He replied, 'Certainly you ought to report to Monseigneur the conversation you had with the Duc D'AUMALE as the Prince has not imposed secrecy upon you.' I set out and arrived at Lucerne, and proceeded to the Hôtel Suisse, where, to my surprise, instead of an empty house at this season of frost and snow, I found an immense table, at which were seated 110 or 120 persons. The other hotels were in like manner, I was assured, crowded with travelers, who had hastened to pay their respects to the Prince." M. DE VILLEMESSANT then describes his reception by M. DE MONTI, who, on behalf of the Comte DE CHAMBORD, invited him to a reception that evening. Immediately after his introduction the Comte came up and said to the writer, "'Skeptics may say what they please; a man may fancy himself strong and case-hardened—that nothing can touch the heart of a man who knows what life is worth. He is wrong. It is a happiness to find oneself weak, moved, with tearful eyes, when, before all the devoted adherents of the House of Bourbon, he sees approaching him with extended hands the grandson of HENRI IV.' However, I put on a good countenance and waited. 'My dear VILLEMESSANT,' said Monseigneur, with that sonorous and sympathetic voice which those who have had the honor of approaching him know so well, 'I am happy to see you here, and I thank you for the services you are rendering our cause.' 'No, Monseigneur,' I replied somewhat sadly, 'I do not render to your cause so much service as you would fain believe, since you are not in France, and since if it must be said, unhappily I do not yet see you there. Stay, Monseigneur,' I added, 'I know that your kindness will excuse my frankness. Allow me to make an avowal. My faith is not shaken, but permit me to offer a comparison which will explain my idea. My lamp is lowered, and grows dull in the obscurity of events. I come to ask you to supply a little oil. The good cause does not advance. I need, I dare scarcely avow it, to rekindle my zeal for my King.' 'Your zeal needs no rekindling,' replied the Prince, kindly, 'and I thank you for the article you published on the day when I issued my manifesto.' 'I have done but my duty, Monseigneur, and I beg you to believe that I have been more than paid by the dispatch which M. DE ROCHETTE sent me on your behalf.'" The interview for that evening terminated at that point, and the Prince desired M. DE VILLEMESSANT to call upon him at 2 o'clock. The next afternoon, at the appointed hour, M. DE VILLEMESSANT obtained the promised audience, which he thus describes: "I entered into his study, where I seated myself in an armchair, to which he pointed. 'Now, my dear VILLEMESSANT, I can listen to you. Speak out without fear. I know how to bear everything, and I wish to know all.' 'Monseigneur,' replied I, 'I am about to do as the actors who solicit the indulgence of the public. I, too, have great need of indulgence to venture to tell you very hard things, and some which may not be altogether agreeable to you. M. DE MONTI tells me that you thirst for truth. That is his expression, and I am come to satisfy you.' Then began a conversation which I am not permitted to relate, which lasted an hour and three-quarters—a time which, I can assure my readers, was well spent. I stated everything that I thought was interesting for the cause of my King, and I saw from his objections, his observations, how truly French he was—more than a Frenchman, a Parisian—for I spoke to him of nothing with which he was not already acquainted, either from conversation or reading. In fact, the Prince reads everything, and is thoroughly conversant with everything that even in the least degree interests his country. I could not conceal my joy, and I said, 'How happy I am to find in you a true French Prince, who has not the frigid aspect of an exile, and who is perfectly acquainted with our customs and habits! You will return, Monseigneur. Although adored by all of us, I must tell you that you are not sufficiently known in our country. Ought you not to excuse the boldness of my advice, to come often to France, to Chambord for instance? The day when France shall know you I will answer for the rest. You should understand what advantage your enemies take of your absence. There are people who believe that you go about dressed as an Archbishop, and that you walk about your room with a crosier in your hand.' Monseigneur laughed heartily at this. I then spoke of the Duc D'AUMALE, and said what I thought of him, and expressed the happiness I should experience to witness a fusion between all the children of the house of Bourbon. 'Everybody desires it, and if for five minutes only you were seen at your window conversing with any one resembling the Comte DE PARIS, the Republic, the Empire—all the evils which menace France would be forever averted.' 'They know well that my arms are open to them,' said Monseigneur, with vehemence. 'Yes, Monseigneur, but allow me to use a figure. It is very different for two Princes to throw themselves into each other's arms when each is holding his flag in his hand.' At this point Monseigneur was pleased to give me the explanation of his manifesto, and of what he had written respecting the flag. It will be understood that it would be indiscreet to repeat what he said upon that subject. Passing to other matters, I expressed the satisfaction with which I had heard those by whom he was surrounded say, 'It is time the country should know that we are not the men to bring back prejudices, to seek for places—none of us have need of them. We have lived for forty years without asking anything from the ORLEANS family, the Republic or the Empire; we have not to make our fortunes by means of favored and good places; we come not to dispossess any one, but to defend our country and bring back the era of labor and prosperity.' Encouraged by the approving smile of the Prince, I approached a subject of present interest, that of the flag. 'You think rightly,' I said, 'that every one in France feels an interest in so interesting a question as that, but what you probably do not know is that here in your saloons I have heard a suggestion made which may well be the commencement of a solution.' 'Why,' said one gentleman of about thirty years, whose name I do not know, but who has a grand air, 'why should not the Assembly, which has the right to re-establish the Monarchy when it pleases, choose the flag which it approves, and which would thenceforth become the flag of France?' Quitting for a moment so delicate a subject, we talked about my journal and its contributors, but by degrees the conversation returned to the question of the flag and to that of the abdication which had been spoken of in the Press. 'I had intended,' said the Prince, 'to have written a letter, but my friends have dissuaded me from doing so. I am prepared for all possible sacrifices. As to abdication,' said he, rising and lifting up his arms with energy, 'never, never, never! I have a mission to fulfill, and it is impossible for me to be guilty of an act of cowardice—a desertion. I authorize you to write that in your journal, and to say so to all the world.' 'Monseigneur,' I replied, 'I will endeavor to reproduce exactly the words I have just heard, and the manner in which they have been spoken.' Before taking my leave I could not resist saying to the Prince, 'Monseigneur, I have now paid you several visits; you ought to pay me one in France.' 'I can assure you that I desire nothing better,' answered he, with a smile."

Impossibility of a Fusion.

A Versailles correspondent of the *Figaro* says: "I would not wish to say anything that might conflict with hopes which for my own part I have hitherto shared, because I attached the greatest possible value to the idea of a fusion in which, like many others, I saw for my country a chance of salvation and of speedy renovation. However, either I must be silent, or, if I repeat the information I have obtained it is impossible but some persons may be affected by it. I will repeat that information, however, because, although I believe it to be the faithful expression of the truth, I should be happy to have furnished to the august personages whom it affects the opportunity of contradicting it. It is this—that with that warmth of spirit, that loyalty which M. DE VILLEMESSANT in his account has so well depicted, the Comte DE CHAMBORD has said: 'The fusion can only be attained upon one condition—that my cousins of Orleans, who have already acknowledged me as the head of the House of France, consent to accept all the consequences of the principles which I represent. Without that nothing is possible, because a fusion upon other bases would be equivalent to an abdication. Now, I will never abdicate;' and, proceeding with greater animation, the Comte DE CHAMBORD added, 'and, if I were obliged to abdicate, I would not do so in favor of the Comte DE PARIS, for I could not forget in that case that his grandfather attempted to dishonor my mother. I should prefer the stripling who was last year the heir to the Empire.'"

FRANCE AND CHINA.

M. Thiers' Reception of the Chinese Embassy—A Severe Address.

After listening to the speech made by the Chief Embassador of the Chinese Embassy, at Versailles, on Nov. 23, in relation to the events at Tien-tsin, the French Executive made the remarks following:

MONSIEUR L'EMBASSADEUR: I receive with satisfaction the letter which you have presented to me on the part of your Sovereign. It is to me a proof of the regret which he has felt for the deplorable events at Tien-tsin, and of his sincere desire to prevent a recurrence of such scenes. You tell me of the numerous punishments inflicted upon the guilty. The French nation is too humane to take pleasure in the shedding of blood. It demands only that severity which is necessary to restrain the wicked, and it believes that to rigorous measures others of a different character must be added. It is the duty of Governments, while repressing the excesses of the populace, to calm its passions, to dispel its prejudices, and to bring it to listen to the voice of reason and humanity. Your Government is too enlightened not to appreciate the merits of those missionaries, men of great worth, who expatriate themselves in order to spread abroad throughout the world the principles of civilization, against whom evil-disposed persons have not feared recently to excite the popular hatred. Let it proclaim it in decrees, let it seize every occasion to bear solemn witness to it; the people will respect the foreigners when they shall see their own magistrates treating them with respect. We will also suppose that the Chinese people have not comprehended the enormity of the crime that was committed when a hand was raised against the person of a Consul of France. It is, again, the province of the Chinese Government to show, by its attitude and by its proceedings with respect to diplomatic and consular agents, the extent of the special consideration which is due to their public character by virtue of the rules universally received among all nations. It is only upon these conditions, and when your Government shall frankly have entered upon that course, that we can arrive at a sincere application of treaties, and that we shall avoid fresh incidents which might seriously compromise the relations between the West and the East. I will reply to your Emperor, and I will forward my letter to him through the Minister of the Republic at Pekin. In the meantime, assure him of our earnest desire to live upon good terms, to multiply the relations between us, and consequently to increase our mutual confidence and esteem. I should consider that for that end it would be useful if a Chinese Legation were permanently established in France, as also a French Legation at Pekin. If this plan should be adopted we cannot but hope to see at the head of the future Mission a high functionary who shall resemble you, M. l'Ambassadeur, and who shall possess the same spirit of justice, the same cordial disposition of which you have given proof, and which I am glad to acknowledge in this place.

The Ambassador, in reply, simply said:

"On my return to China I will communicate to the Emperor the words of the President of the Republic."

FRANCE AND ROME.

The Rumored Resolve of the Pope to Depart for France—Attitude of the French Government.

M. THIERS has been interviewed by a correspondent of the *Débats*, who publishes the following as the substance of the President's remarks about the Pope:

"My instructions to the French representatives in Italy in case the Pope should take the resolution of demanding an asylum in France are very simple and very clear. We express no opinion, no wish, no desire relative to the decision the Pope may take. God will enlighten His Vicar by the voice of events. We shall not mingle with this the voice of the French Government. On our part there will neither be insinuation, suggestion, nor dissuasion. We only wish the Pope may understand that if he demand an asylum in France, he will be received with most respectful solicitude (*respectueux empressement*,) with most sincere veneration. He will everywhere find safety and deference. We say this in the name of the Government, and we know we say it in the name of France, with some exceptions which make up for number by clamor. The French Government—France—is still independent enough without and within, thank God, to procure independence for the Pope by offering him hospitality. I do not now pass judgment on what France has done in times past to procure independence and protection for the Pope. I do not disavow on this point any of my former opinions, and let not the good Pope believe that the hospitality which we do not offer, but which we shall extend fully if he asks it, will compel us to make the least display of force without or within. No, within four *sergents de ville* will suffice to keep in line those who will come to kneel for the Pope's blessing. The Pope will be free—free from all obligation toward us, free to that point that he may even cause us some slight ecclesiastical annoyances more easily than at the Vatican. At a word from him all will be ready to receive him. I thought first of Avignon, but monuments preserve recollections longer than inhabitants. I offer him, then, the Château of Pau, the château of the great King who became a Catholic. Once at Civita Vecchia he will find himself on board a frigate where he will be unassailable; but yet I do not believe that the Pope contemplates leaving Italy. It suffices for him to know that he may come to France if he wishes."

AUSTRIA.

An Interview with Count Beust.

Vienna (Nov. 20) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

I have just been to take leave of Count BEUST, who goes to London to-morrow, staying at Munich, Stuttgardt, and Paris en route. Officially—though still in the Foreign Office—Count BEUST had ceased to exist, so there were no "receptions;" the two or three visitors waiting were only there *en ami*, to say good-bye. Certainly, health can have nothing to do with the retirement of his Excellency from office, for not even an in-coming Minister could be in better health and spirits. Count BEUST said: "Yes, I am going to-morrow, and I am much flattered by the reception which I hear I may hope for in London." I ventured to observe that England must feel flattered by the fact that a statesman of such fame should have been nominated as representative of Austria at the Court of St. James'. His Excellency then said, "I am delighted at such an end to my career. As a foreigner, taking a curious and perhaps bold part in the affairs of Austria for six eventful years, I knew that one day or another it must naturally end; and this was the termination I coveted." I remarked that it did not seem to be considered a "consummation devoutly to be wished" by Austria, and that, moreover, there seemed to be some difficulty in replacing him, or getting any Ministry together. I suggested, too, that perhaps it was not over easy to serve a kind-hearted and well-meaning master, who was always influenced by the last word, and on whom priestly pressure was great and never-ending. On this point, which is discussed in every coterie, Count BEUST said nothing; but he did say, "Yes, it is difficult to form a Ministry, and every day increases the difficulty. A Ministry should be carried by a *coup de main*. Count ANDRASSY is the right man; his courage, loyalty and good position all point him out as the future Minister; but his career will be difficult. He will have to endure and to dare, if he would rule Austria in her present condition. Yes! he is one man, but you see he cannot find the others. Perhaps now people will begin to perceive what my difficulties have been for the last few years." "Is your Excellency satisfied with the existing state of Austria?" "Yes. As to material prosperity, it would be difficult to overrate ours, and it increases every year—increases marvelously." "But," I suggested, "political affairs?" "Well, yes; there are difficulties which require a good man. I think Count ANDRASSY is one." "Have you any fear of Prussia?" "No; that question is answered." "Of Russia?" "No; that is only an effervescence which will pass over." Then Count BEUST spoke highly in favor of the Grand Duke MICHAEL, Governor of the Caucasus, and our late visitor, who seems to have sown good seed here. "A hard-working, practical man," said his Excellency. I then asked: "Your Excellency, I also see no reason for Europe to fear Russia now; but what would you say if France were as strong as the France which the lawyers of the 4th of September pulled down from its proud eminence?" "That would entirely alter the question." We then spoke of Italy. "I believe," said the Count, "the Pope will never leave Rome!" I said, "If he does, it will be *addio e per sempre*." "Yes," he rejoined; "my opinion—and it is that of many of the Cardinals also—is that the Pope must not only stay in Rome, but must utterly ignore the Italian occupation, and, instead of shutting himself up in the Vatican, show himself everywhere as Pope of Rome." Any conversation of a man so highly distinguished as Count BEUST I consider to be so valuable that I have—of course, with permission—repeated this unreserved exchange of ideas with the new Austrian Ambassador to London.

Causes of the Late Minister's Fall.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Echo* remarks: "I cannot but confirm your Vienna correspondent's statements, who attributes the fall of Count BEUST to Camarilla intrigues and an Ultramontane conspiracy. The Austrian allies of the Vatican hope soon to get rid likewise of BEUST'S successor. But in this they probably will be mistaken; Count ANDRASSY will prove a match for them. His first steps were very skillful. He tried to conciliate the Poles, but in a moderate way; and his plan of a compromise with the Slavonians has nothing to do with a premature and unwise war-cry against Russia. We learn, by sure information from St. Petersburg, that the Russian Government itself, in the actual state of Europe, evidently desires the consolidation of Austria, and willingly would favor a good understanding with the Poles. Polish emigrants at Paris lately were surprised by the readiness of the Russian Embassy to grant them passports, and even pecuniary means, for return to Poland. Thus Count ANDRASSY finds his way through many difficulties, and it may be hoped that he will surmount them. The Czechs, baffled in their foolish enterprises, were furious. They call ANDRASSY a Mongol. Some high-placed Hungarians, sorry at losing ANDRASSY, predict his failure, saying he should not have allowed himself to be kicked upstairs. DEAK, shrugging his shoulders, said "His dear friend ANDRASSY would be at Vienna like a Christmas-tree, of brilliant but transient splendor!"

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The London Times on Gen. Grant's Chances, and the Cause of Their Weight.

The London *Times*, in its issue of Nov. 24, remarking on the certainty expressed in America of the re-election of Gen. GRANT, believes that if the truth be searched out it will be found that it is we who have made Gen. GRANT'S re-election secure. The Treaty of Washington is the recent achievement which prevents all successful opposition to his claims. The President was elected in 1868 because he had restored the unity of the nation. He will be elected in 1872 because he has reconciled the United States with the United Kingdom. In consenting to send the *Alabama* Commission to Washington, and in ratifying the treaty drawn up between them and the American negotiators, we sealed Gen. GRANT'S term of office for four more years. Of course, England did it with no such motive, and can take no credit for the result; but it may be well pleased that a treaty which has disposed of all the difficulties between the two countries should incidently have had the additional effect of renewing the term of a President whose tenure of office has been so beneficial to his country. Gen. GRANT'S success next Autumn is so assured that no Democrat cares to be nominated against him, especially when he remembers that a man once defeated has never in recent times been nominated again. But out of Gen. GRANT'S abundance might grow the possibility of danger. It is remote, but must be considered. A Republican of another type—a Republican, for instance, who made free trade the broadest plank in his platform—might be brought forward against him, and would secure all the Democratic votes, in addition to the votes of the members of his own party. When it is remembered that the election of the President is still twelve months distant, one cannot neglect contingencies which are at present most improbable; but at this moment Gen. GRANT is the first favorite of the Republican Party, and there is no second. It might almost seem as if it were possible that a President should be elected without a contest; but this dream no sooner takes shape than it vanishes again, so certain is it that the electoral activity of the great Republic must be roused to the full every fourth year.

NEWS NOTES.

The lady superior of the Sisters of Charity in St. John's Hospital, in Bonn, Sister Augustine, has been deprived of her office. It is stated that she was peremptorily deposed because, when the superioress asked her if she believed in the infallibility of the Pope, she replied in the negative.

A monument has been erected to the memory of FLORA MACDONALD in the church-yard at Kilmuir, Isle of Syke, over the grave of the heroine. It occupies a commanding position on a height about three hundred feet immediately above the sea at the extreme north-west of Syke, and will be a conspicuous object to persons passing up the Minch within sight of land

The *Journal Officiel* states that in the four days ending on the 20th of November 164 orders of release were issued, making the total number 11,127. During the same period 120 judgments were pronounced. The total number of judgments pronounced up to the 20th of November is 993.

It is stated that the Queen has exhibited her sympathy with the movement for a new Chicago library by sending to Mr. T. HUGHES, for transmission to Chicago, a copy of what are known as "the Queen's books." Her Majesty has added to the personal interest of the gift by inserting her autograph in the volumes donated.

The *Journal Officiel* contains an announcement that the Comptoir d'Escompte, by agreement with the principal financial houses of Paris, now issues five franc notes. The Société Générale issues notes of one, two and five francs. The public is informed that these notes are received in payment at all the offices of the State.

The London *Times*, of Nov. 24, declares that the fastest passage on record from Liverpool to New-York has just been accomplished by the Inman Company's Royal Mail steamer *City of Brussels*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left the Mersey on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 9, and arrived at New-York on the morning of Nov. 18, at about 8 o'clock, having made the run in eight days and three hours.

It is stated that Gen. IGNATIEFF, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has just demanded from the Turkish authorities the severe punishment of a Polish refugee named OPZACHOWSKI, who has been discovered to be the author of a fictitious treaty between Russia and Prussia, directed against the Porte, and published as authentic by the *Turquie*. The Divan has, it is reported, promised to accede to the demand of the Ambassador.

The *Abeille de l'Orient* states that Gen. CISSEY and his friend Gen. FAUVART-BASTOUL have just made a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anne in Notre Dame d'Auray in fulfillment of a vow. The two Generals, during the recent war, promised that if they should be spared the indignity of surrendering their swords to the enemy they would at the restoration of peace lay them at the feet of the patron saint of Bretons. They arrived on Friday evening, paid their devotions, and immediately afterward started for Rennes.

A new poem from Mr. BROWNING'S pen will presently be published. It bears the title of *Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau Savior of Society*. If the London *Daily News* is correctly informed, the poem will be written in that form of dramatic soliloquy which is familiar to the readers of *Men and Women* and *Dramatis Personæ* and in which many of Mr. BROWNING'S masterpieces have been composed. It is said, how far truly the poem itself will declare, that in the person of "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau" the character and aims of a better-known savior of society are imaginatively depicted.

The *British Medical Journal* says: "We have reason to know that the statements which have recently been published to the effect that Lady MORDAUNT had been found to have been throughout, and now to be, in a sound state of mind, are opposed to the fact. This unhappy lady is in a diseased state of mind nearly approaching to dementia; and a certificate of her unsoundness of mind, and authorizing her renewed detention in an asylum near London, was signed last week by Sir JAMES ALDERSON, the late President of the Royal College of Physicians, and by Dr. GULL."

A new guillotine has lately been introduced by M. HEINRICH, Executioner-General of Paris. M. HEINRICH, who is a very humane man, thought it was cruel to force criminals to go some distance from their cells, and then climb a flight of stairs to be killed, and his new machine is so arranged that there is no platform to ascend. The condemned no sooner emerges from the prison than he is thrown down on the planks, secured, and his neck thrust under the knife, which is made heavier and broader than before. But the first application of the new machine was not wholly successful, as the victim, after being tossed under the knife, contrived to get his head loose, and to scream aloud until he was again secured, and the knife fell.

The *American Register* says: "Among the promotions in the Legion of Honor included in a decree published in the *Journal Officiel*, is that of our countryman, Dr. THOS. W. EVANS, to the rank of Commander. The doctor has been long a member of the order, having been named Chevalier in July, 1855, and Officer in January, 1866. If we do not mistake he is the first foreigner who has obtained the rank of Commander. By the terms of the decree he received his promotion for services rendered as 'Director of the American Ambulance,' but it might also have been added as its founder. The distinction has been earned by zealous and substantial service to France."

The Paris Police have just made a large capture of the members of a band of thieves whose mode of operation was to break the windows of shops and make off with any articles they could abstract during the confusion. The band is composed of seventy-two members, forty of whom are already in custody, and the remainder are being sought for. The chief is a man named JEAN FILOU, known as *Le Louveteau*, ("the Whelp,") who is a released convict, having been sentenced in 1842 to twenty years' *travaux forcés* for robbery and assassination. Two of his sons were shot by the troops upon entering Paris in May last. The "mother" of the band is an old woman of seventy-four, whose duty it was to classify the stolen property, a large quantity of which was found duly ticketed and arranged in a back shop of the Rue St. Arnaud.

The *Père Duchéne* newspaper has come before the Versailles Court-martial. The two principal writers, VERMERSCH and VUILLAUME, are in London. The third, HUMBERT, a young man who has driven his quill in most of the gutter prints during the past few years, was brought up, and accused of being responsible for the crimes of the Commune. The paper's success in Paris, where about 100,000 copies a day were sold, is a sufficient proof of the state of public morality. HUMBERT denied having written any of the atrocious articles; his connection with the print was very short; in fact, if there was anything good in it, it was owing to him, of course. ARNOLD and DACOSTA, two of the condemned prisoners, were among the witnesses, but their evidence was unimportant. The Government prosecutor demanded that HUMBERT should receive the same penalty as the journalist MAROTEAU, who was condemned to death, but the Court sentenced him to hard labor for life. VERMERSCH and VUILLAUME were condemned to death.

A correspondent informs the *Pall Mall Gazette* that a terrible accident has just occurred at Coblentz, resulting in a deplorable loss of life. Between the Moselle Bridge and the village of Neuendorf is situated a laboratory for the manufacture of shell. A large quantity of these missiles, brought back from Paris, were in process of being emptied, when, by some untoward accident which will probably never be explained, an explosion took place. Five soldiers of the Augusta Regiment of Guards and three artillerymen were blown to atoms, and nine severely wounded. The remains of the unfortunate men, which were with difficulty collected, were interred with full military honors, the whole garrison having orders to attend. This unhappy catastrophe has caused a deep and painful impression.

The presence of cholera at Constantinople has somewhat marred the delights of the Festival of Ramazan, which commenced on Nov. 11. The mosques were simultaneously illuminated, and the muezzin announced in musical cadences from all the minarets the advent of the sacred month. Some modification, however, of the strict observances usually enjoined will, says the *Levant Herald*, take place this year in consequence of the cholera, prolonged fasting throughout the whole day followed up frequently by gastronomic and other excesses during the night, from sunset to sunrise, being considered, under the circumstances, unadvisable in a sanitary point of view, and special dispensations from fasting have already been granted to women and all persons in delicate health.

The *Perseveranza*, of Milan, mentions that the excavations made in the Port of Brindisi amount to several millions of cubic metres, and that between the mouth of the harbor and the edge of the jetties of the inner wharfs there is a depth of eight to twelve metres. The same journal adds that the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company can and do actually come up to the jetties, especially to those on the western side of the harbor, facing the Custom-house and the hotel established there by the Italian Southern Railway Company, where travelers and goods can be landed without the least difficulty. These jetties are perfectly sufficient for the present traffic. The port, however, is receiving further extension. The *Perseveranza* says nothing as to the construction of docks, warehouse, and other necessary accommodation; but it seems, at all events, that the Italian Government is now fully awake to the necessity of making Brindisi the civilized port for which nature and the progress of modern enterprise intended it.

The Magdeburg *Gazette* furnishes some interesting statistics regarding the present annual manufacture of arms in the various European States. The English Government has made contracts for the delivery of at least 100,000 Martini-Henry rifles per annum; the French purchases amount to three times that number of Chassepôts. Russia manufactures from 150,000 to 180,000 Berdan rifles at home, and has made contracts for foreign deliveries of 24,000. Austria has raised its home manufacture of Werndl rifles to 120,000 in the year. Bavaria produces between 30,000 and 40,000, and North Germany, strange to say, is limited to the same moderate rate of manufacture. As that is, however, entirely inadequate to the requirements of the army—especially since it is proposed to rearm the infantry with a new kind of rifle, and since it seems doubtful whether the captured Chassepôts will be put to immediate use for the army—provision is being made for the material enlargement of the North German gun factories.

The Calcutta *Englishman* says: "The King of Burmah is determined to become a monopolist, and European, Chinese and Mogul tradesmen are all grumbling. They complain that they cannot compete with His Majesty, and some of them are closing their shops. The King has opened one large central depot, and several smaller ones, in different parts of the town; and the native purchasers all have recourse to them, as they consider it would be against the King's orders to purchase elsewhere. The King's excuse is that he wishes to replenish his treasury, but His Majesty loses money on these transactions, and yet still extends them, and promises to extend his other branches of trade in produce very considerably. His Majesty seems determined, in spite of advice, to the contrary, to have his own way, and get everything under his direct control. Forests, timber and trade, are all being included in the Royal trade-net that is spreading over Upper Burmah. It remains yet to be seen whether British trade will considerably suffer in the end. Some Chinese traders have determined to return their imports of piece goods to Rangoon. The King has also sent a large consignment of cotton to Bhamo, and has engaged the services of two men there—one on a salary of sixty rupees per mensem, and the other on fifty rupees—to proceed with the cotton, when the season is unfavorable, to the Shan States, and, it is said, Yunan, for the purpose of selling it and opening out the routes. His Majesty has promised to open out the routes, and has stated that he will see a great change in three months time."

The Insurance Superintendent.

We subjoin the result of a search in the records of the Supreme Court at Rochester, for judgments against G. W. MILLER, Superintendent of Insurance Department:

1. George Foster *vs.* Miller and Ames; April 13, 1869; amount, $984 72; satisfied May 21, 1869.
2. Joseph W. Ridley *vs.* N. E. & G. W. Miller; April 2, 1869; amount, $110 33; satisfied Nov. 1, 1869.
3. A. N. Whiting *vs.* G. W. Miller et al.; June 2, 1867; amount, $274 13; satisfied Sept. 22, 1870.
4. Wm. T. Brown *vs.* G. W. Miller; June 7, 1867; amount, $74 82; satisfied Sept. 17, 1870.
5. Thomas Clark et al. *vs.* G. W. Miller; March 30, 1867; amount, $978; satisfied Jan. 27, 1871.
6. Robert A. Hall *vs.* G. W. Miller; Feb. 27, 1867; amount, $198 28; satisfied Oct. 7, 1867.
7. Thomas G. Palmer *vs.* G. W. Miller et al.; May 12, 1866; amount, $40 37; satisfied Oct. 31, 1867.
8. Robert A. Hall *vs.* G. W. Miller et al.; June 30, 1865; amount, $594 27; satisfied Oct. 31, 1867.
9. William Gould et al. *vs.* G. W. Millel; April 28, 1865; amount, $50 20; not satisfied.
10. Wm. Corbett *vs.* G. W. Miller; March 28, 1865; amount, $159 01; satisfied Feb. 7, 1870.
11. Same *vs.* Same; April 9, 1864; amount, $247 51; satisfied Feb. 7, 1870.
12. Theo. Hawson *vs.* G. W. Miller et al.; Aug. 2, 1864; amount, $555 48; satisfied Aug. 17, 1864.
13. E. F. Smith et al. *vs.* G. W. Miller; Aug. 26, 1863; amount $68 26; satisfied July 23, 1870.
14. Henry Fox *vs.* G. W. Miller; Oct. 24, 1862; amount, $247 54; satisfied June 13, 1863.
15. Same *vs.* Same; Oct. 1, 1862; amount, $151 06; satisfied May 10, 1870.
16. Ward et al. *vs.* G. W. Miller et al.; Sept. 25, 1861; amount, $69 40; not satisfied.
17. Mon. Co. Bank *vs.* Miller et al.; Aug. 13, 1851; amount, $522 77; satisfied Sept. 19, 1862.
18. D. W. Powers *vs.* G. W. Miller et al.; June 28, 1861; amount, $778 89; satisfied Sept. 6, 1861.
19. Flour City Bank *vs.* G. W. Miller; Jan. 18, 1861; amount, $206 54; not satisfied.
20. D. C. Hyde *vs.* G. W. Miller; three judgments, all satisfied on docket.

This statement runs back ten years, the period a judgment is a lien upon real estate. Three, nine, sixteen and nineteen are still unsatisfied. There are other judgments preceding these, but they appear to have been satisfied. No doubt Mr. MILLER is a man of good credit, as the Superintendent of the Insurance Department ought to be. Perhaps his lackey, HENRY S. OLCOTT, the cadet broker, will kindly explain the above figures to a curious public?

Water Famine in Jersey City.

During Tuesday night the water supply in Jersey City gradually became less, and yesterday morning very little water flowed, and in some sections of the city none at all. Investigation showed that the ice which had covered the reservoir had broken up, and the prices had been jammed in the mouth of the main leading from the reservoir, where, for several feet, they formed an almost solid mass. A gang of laborers was set to work to remove the obstructions, but up to last evening the supply had not much increased. Should a fire occur during the present cold weather and during the lack of water, the results would be most disastrous.

Board of Health—Foul Streets—Noxious Tenements to be Closed—Statistics of Contagious Diseases.

At the session of the Board of Health, yesterday, another report was read on the condition of the streets, showing that the street-cleaning contractor is still neglecting his duties to such an extent that very few of the streets were cleaned during the past week, and the report was as usual referred to the Street-cleaning Commission.

A report was made on the condition of the tenement-houses Nos. 23, 25 and 27 Leonard-street, front and rear, showing them to be dilapidated and filthy. The Board ordered all these buildings to be vacated within ten days. A similar order was made in reference to No. 8 York-street, and to No. 12 York-street and No. 162 West Broadway. Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, reported the following number of contagious diseases which occurred during the past week: Typhus fever, 6; typhoid, 7; scarlet, 53; measles, 3; diphtheria, 4, and small-pox, 38.

Dr. CHAS. P. RUSSEL, Register of Records, reports that during the past week there were registered 427 deaths, being ten less than for the previous week, and fifty-three less than for the corresponding week of 1870. Zymotic diseases occasioned 112 deaths; constitutional, 107; local, 143; developmental, 26; and violent causes, 24. The fatal cases of small-pox increased from 10 to 13; those of scarlatina from 18 to 19.

A discussion took place in reference to the recent death from yellow fever in Bellevue Hospital, and finally the matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

Preparations for the Opening of the Campaign — The Republicans Aroused—Coming Conventions—Gubernatorial Candidates—The Democratic Administration—Real Aim of the Labor Reformers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1871.

Now, while other States are settling down in accordance with the results of their several elections, New-Hampshire is just about to enter upon its annual political campaign. The contest will open with the meeting of the Labor Reform nominating convention on next Thursday, in this city, and will continue through the long Winter months until March, when the election takes place. The indications are that it will be a much more exciting and creditable campaign—so far as the Republican Party is concerned, than the last. That ended with a Republican defeat and the elevation of the long-suffering Democracy, through combination with the so-called labor reformers, to such power as they had not tasted for years; and that it so ended, none but the Republican chiefs are to blame. Inaction, jealousy among the leaders, and a consequent division in the ranks, lost the State last season to the Republican Party, and gave to the insignificant faction of labor reformers—who cast less than a thousand votes for their candidate for Governor—the balance of power. A repetition of this the Republican Party seems this year determined to avoid. Sensitive leaders have been reconciled toward each other, organizations have been effected, and old wounds healed as far as possible, during the past months of Democratic rule, and now a campaign and an election worthy of New-Hampshire, with rattling Republican majorities, are promised.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

It is regarded as about certain that the Labor Reformers will next Thursday renominate their gubernatorial candidate of last year, Hon. LEMUEL P. COOPER, an old New-Hampshire farmer, one of those useful country squires who do a good deal of tinkering at law for the benefit of their neighbors and themselves, and are counted village oracles, and an original Free Soiler. The Democrats, who hold their convention the Wednesday following that of the Labor Reformers, will probably renominate Gov. WESTON; and the Republicans, who hold theirs on Wednesday, the 3d of January, one of these four: Hon. E. A. STRAW, of Manchester; Hon. HORTON D. WALKER, of Portsmouth, Hon. SAMUEL W. HALE, of Keene, and Gen. NATT HEAD. The chances seem to be in favor of Mr. STRAW, and for that reason I have named him first; the others follow in the order of their prominence. Mr. STRAW is a man of a good deal of power, ability and wealth. He is agent of one of the large manufacturing companies in Manchester, and is well known for his business capacity. Mr. WALKER was on the list of candidates before the convention of last year, and on the ballot received the next highest number of votes. He has been two years in the Governor's Council, and has served in the Legislature, and he has just been elected Mayor of Portsmouth, an office he held with great acceptance several years ago. Mr. HALE is a prominent politician, has served two years in the Governor's Council, and has held other places of trust. And NATT HEAD everybody knows. He was Adjutant-General of the State during the closing year of the war, and he has been since foremost among the sturdiest workers for the Republican Party in the State. Though the field is open no man is making any struggle for the Republican nomination; not a dollar has been spent; no one is systematically advocating any one's claims. This is a point worth marking. At this time personal solicitation on the part of any candidate for office would be received with great disdain by the Republicans of New-Hampshire. Man must yet be sought for the office up here; no man must yet seek the office. This last doctrine, which Gen. BUTLER introduced in Massachusetts, won't "go down" here. To follow his tactics would be sure death to an aspiring candidate.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

Gov. WESTON, the present and the Democratic Governor of this State, is pronounced by both his friends and foes "honest but weak," and his administration vacillating and unsatisfactory. It has utterly failed to meet the expectations of the people, and more particularly the Democratic Party. It came into power with the war cry of retrenchment and reform, but it has not saved a dollar to the public treasury, and has done nothing in the way of reform, beyond "reforming" Republicans out of office, and Democrats in. Fortunately it has given so much attention to the clamor of its adherents for office that it has not had opportunity to tinker the statute-book to any great extent, and accordingly when it is pushed aside next season to make way for a Republican Government, as it surely will be, the mischief to repair will be found to be trifling.

THE LABOR REFORMERS.

The Labor Reformers are called here in New-Hampshire assistant Democrats. There is very little if any distinction between them and the Democrats. Since their organization as a party they have invariably acted in full faith with the Democratic Party, always claiming in the event of the success of Democracy through their secret union that they should have chief offices. What they want is not so much Labor Reform as the ruin of the Republican Party in the State. The Republicans say they can't conciliate them. As was said of JEFFERSON DAVIS and ROBERT TOOMBS, you might give them a blank sheet of paper, tell them to write thereon their terms, and they'd not put pen to paper. They are either dissatisfied Republicans who are quite willing to become Democrats, but are afraid to openly join their ranks, or Democrats who want to indulge in strategy, playing at wire-pulling, for the advancement of their party. It is pretty much the same with the Temperance Party. So the Republicans in reality fight only one party, but it is a three-headed, three-cornered party which it is difficult to oppose.

WHAT IS EXPECTED NEXT MARCH.

The Republican leaders are bent on making the best show possible of their party, as New-Hampshire speaks first of all the States on the Presidential question. The party here is strongly in favor of the nomination of President GRANT, and they are anxious that the voice of the people shall be heard with unmistakable clearness. Four years ago the Republicans of New-Hampshire declared for Gen. GRANT as President, and indorsed their declaration by giving their candidate for Governor, Gen. WALTER HARRIMAN, nearly 40,000 votes and a majority of 2,598. That season of 1868 was a time of great danger. The impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON was in progress, and the Democrats were working with much more heart and zeal than usual. This year the sky is clearer. GRANT is more popular than ever in the Granite State, and the Republicans are goaded to work by their defeat of last year. So the leaders count on big figures next March. A majority of less than three thousand don't sound large in some sections, but it does here, for the two great parties are pretty evenly divided in this State. The average majority is about two thousand. The effort will be to advance on those figures considerably.

Recommendations for Office.

From the Hartford Courant, Dec. 6.

We heard of a case once where a gentleman urged the appointment of an acquaintance to a subordinate position in a particular department. It happened that before the appointment was made, the gentleman himself was called to the head of that Department. He did not appoint under him the person he had before recommended. When asked why he did not, he said that it was another matter now, the responsibility of properly filling the office rested upon him, and he could not conscientiously make that appointment.

People and newspapers are apt to be free to make suggestions of candidates for positions to be filled by the Chief Executive, and they do it with very little sense of responsibility. A gentleman once said to Gen. GRANT, "Mr. President, why don't you appoint So and So Minister to ——? It would please him and conciliate a large interest, and be on the whole a popular appointment." The President turned on him quickly and said, "If you were President and knew the circumstances of our diplomatic relations with ——, would you take the responsibility of appointing Mr. ——?" The gentleman was compelled to own that he would not. To recommend is one thing; to shoulder all the responsibility of appointment is quite another. The country will join with the President in the hope that the civil service reform will put an end to these irresponsible and reckless recommendations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Nominations by the President and Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Collectors of Customs.—Frederick Drew, for the District of Puget Sound; George A. Edes, for Alaska; George Joy, for Cherrystone, Va.; E. M. Loundy, Tappahannock, Va.; J. English, Georgetown, D. C.; Pascol Kidder, Dunkirk, N. Y.; William Silvey, Newark, N. J.; H. W. Wilkinson, Pearl River, Miss.; Thaddeus C. Defriez, Nantucket, Mass.; J. A. Starkweather, St. Marks, Fla.; Willard Warner, Mobile; Chester A. Arthur, New-York.

Surveyor of Customs.—Henry K. Smith, at Omaha.

Assessor of Internal Revenue.—Joseph Coly, for Utah; William L. Warning, for New-Mexico; Walter T. Burr, District of Columbia; C. E. Harrison, Sixth District of Ohio; Caleb B. Lord, First District of Maine; Alvin B. Clark, First District of Georgia; George S. Scott, Second District of Arkansas; L. H. Mayer, First District of Alabama.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—J. G. Frick, Tenth District of Pennsylvania; A. King, Nevada; A. H. Wallas, Fifth District of New-Jersey; Robert C. Hatton, Fifth District of Michigan; Irving Todd, Second District of Minnesota; Wm. Gray, Second District of Georgia; George B. Chamberlain, Fourth District of Georgia; A. N. Wilson, First District of Georgia.

Appraisers of Merchandise.—E. L. Favora, at Detroit, Mich.; K. K. Darrale, Boston.

H. G. Sickel, Revenue Agent at Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.—S. S. Slater, Register of Land Office at Lewiston, Idaho; L. B. Brasher, Register of Land Office at Pembina District, Dakota; P. B. Moxon, Register of Land Office at Humboldt, Kansas; M. N. Adams, agent of Sisseto and Waketon Indians in Dakota; H. A. Eastman, Register of Land Office at Prescott, Oregon; L. S. Dyer, agent of Indians at Grand Ponte Agency, Oregon; J. C. Hilemon, Register of Land Office at Vancouver, W. T.; R. G. Stuart, Receiver of Public Moneys at Olympia, W. T.; John S. Armstrong, agent of Indians in New-Mexico; H. W. Parker, Register of Land Office at Beatrice, Neb.; Frank Welch, Register of Land Office at West Point, Neb.; S. P. Lathrop, Register of Land Office at Central City, Colorado; J. W. Stanton, Register of Land Office, Arkansas Valley, District of Colorado; T. McMurtire, Pension Agent at St. Paul, Minn.; H. L. Gordon, Register of Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.; George J. Betts, Agent for Indians in Michigan; D. R. B. Nevin, Pension Agent, Widows' Agency, Philadelphia, Penn.; Thomas W. Bennett, of Indiana, Governor of Idaho; Marsh Geddings, of Michigan, Governor of New-Mexico; Frederick Watts, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Agriculture; Lewis H. Douglass, member of the Council of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia; George Bancroft, of New-York, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Empire; Thomas Biddle, of Pennsylvania, Minister Resident at San Salvador; George H. Baker, of Pennsylvania, Minister Resident to Turkey; Richard C. Shannon, Secretary of Legation to Brazil; D. M. Armstrong, of New-York, Consul-General at Rome; A. T. A. Tarbet, of Delaware, Consul-General at Havana.

Consuls.—D. E. Coon, of Alabama, at Rio Janeiro; G. W. Griffin, of Kentucky, at Copenhagen; John H. Hawes, of the District of Columbia, at Hakodadi; M. G. Holmes, of Pennsylvania, at Chee Foo; J. L. Graham, Jr., of New-York, at Florence; M. McDougall, of New-York, at Dundee; James Faulkner, at Tumbez; Weston Flint, of Missouri, at Chin Kiang; J. N. Lucas, of Illinois, at Tunstall; F. P. Brewer, of Connecticut, at Piraeus.

Postmasters.—Wm. P. Forsyth, Jefferson, Wis.; C. C. Gillespie, Culvert, Texas; James W. Flanagin, Marshall, Texas; J. W. Caldwell, Waco, Texas; S. Rexinger, Clarksville, Tenn.; A. C. Van Tine, Sandusky, Ohio; D. L. Bringle, Salisbury, N. C.; J. D. Feat, Elko, Nevada; A. Towle, Beatrice, Nebraska; Elias Wilson, Millville, N. J.; Augusta B. Berard, West Point, N. Y.; G. H. Taylor, Bogeman, Montana; Lemuel Saviers, Tecumseh, Mich.; J. R. Pierce, Oxford, Miss.; S. G. Bedwell, Lazoo City, Miss.; Thomas Richardson, Port Gibson, Miss.; William J. Stuart, Hyde Park, Mass.; Charles W. Goddard, Portland, Me.; T. T. Hyde, Dunkirk, N. Y.; S. Wakefield, New-Iberia, La.; J. W. Patterson, Humboldt, Kan.; Mrs. K. B. Johnson, Leavenworth, Kan.; W. Welden, Iowa Falls, Iowa; C. H. Norvell, Glenwood, Iowa; A. N. McCormick, Chareton, La.; A. F. Phillips, Kokomo, Ind.; D. W. Magee, Peoria, Ill.; A. C. Vandewater, Pana, Ill.; E. N. McAllister, Champaign, Ill.; F. C. Pugh, Decatur, Ill.; D. M. Simmons, Jacksonville, Ill.; Mrs. E. E. Smith, Sterling, Ill.; C. M. Hamilton, Jacksonville, Fla.; George E. Wentworth, Pensacola, Fla.; E. A. Hough, Collinsville, Conn.; John H. Burnham, Hartford, Conn.; C. Dunham, San Diego, Cal.; J. T. Newcomer, Greenville, Ala.; Charles W. Dustan, Danopolis, Ala.; James S. Clarkson, Des Moines, Iowa; C. Taylor, Winona, Ill.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate, in Executive session, today, confirmed the nomination of MILTON N. REYNOLDS, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Humboldt, Kansas.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenants in the Revenue Marine to be Captains.—George W. Moore and E. L. Deane.

Second Lieutenants in the Army to First Lieutenants.—E. C. Bartlett, W. P. Reynolds, S. Pratt, S. R. Jones, A. Cranston, O. H. Howard, M. C. Sanborn, E. Happy, T. H. Capron, J. Helleran, J. B. Guthrie, Jr., H. G. Cavanaugh, H. M. McCauley, J. C. Chance, J. W. Bean, F. Rosecranz, C. B. Pickett, T. W. Lord, E. R. Theller, J. M. Ross, and W. W. Saxton.

First Lieutenants to be Captains.—H. C. Cushing, J. M. J. Sanno, A. B. McGowan, J. T. McGuinness, W. W. Waterbury, H. H. Humphries, G. Hale, W. S. McCaskey, J. H. Purton, S. E. Armstrong.

Reinstatements.—Capt. S. E. Plummer and First Lieutenants W. P. Bainbridge; late First Lieutenant L. W. Cooke, of the Third Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant of the Third Infantry.

Professors in Military Academy.—Rev. John Forsythe, D. D., of New-York, Chaplain and Professor of Ethics; Major J. B. Wheeler, of the United States Engineers, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering.

With the above a large number of cadets to Second Lieutenancies, and several army transfers are sent in.

Another International Bridge Proposed.

From the Buffalo Express, Dec. 5.

The Great Western Railway Company of Canada, finding difficulties in the proposed connection of their "Loop Line" with the Grand Trunk Railway, at Cayuga, now contemplate extending the Loop Line to Niagara River at Black Creek, and there making an independent crossing of the river, by bridges from the Canadian shore to Grand Island, from Grand Island to Tonawanda Island, and from Tonawanda Island to the eastern bank of the river at Tonawanda, where connection can be made with both the Erie and the Central Railways. It is understood that engineers are now engaged in making surveys for carrying the proposed road across Grand Island, which is some six miles in width at the point indicated. We have no doubt that the point in question is, in some respects, a very favorable one for crossing the river; but it has the disadvantage, both for the railroad and for this city, of being several miles removed from Buffalo. We do not know that the project has been determined upon, we are only informed that it is in contemplation, and that surveys with reference to it are being made.

The Bowling-Green and Stuyvesant Banks.

The Subcommittee representing the depositors in the Bowling-green Savings Bank, will meet today to commence their investigation. Mr. PHILLIPS, who is associated with Judge HOGAN on the Committee, has stated that he was prevented from attending on Monday by illness, but he has promised to be present today.

The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank say that the fact of their holding the collaterals of the Stuyvesant Bank in no way hinders the receiver from making a report of the financial condition of the bank, as he has received a complete list of all the papers, notes, &c., in their possession. They are also ready and willing to give the same information to any committee of depositors in the Stuyvesant Bank who may wish to obtain it.

The Viaduct Railroad.

The directors of the New-York (Viaduct) Railroad met, yesterday, with closed doors, Mr. JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON presiding. Mr. JOHNSTON made a brief address, in which he stated that the Company had no pet scheme in view, and that they would examine all plans which were feasible, and proceed with the work as quickly as possible. The following Committees were appointed: Executive Committee—John Taylor Johnston, W. Butler Duncan, W. B. Ogden, S. D. Babcock, Sidney Dillon, Wm. T. Blodgett, and A. S. Hewitt. Finance Committee—J. Seligman, L. P. Morton, J. F. D. Lanie, A. Belmont and A. T. Stewart.

Money to Prevent the Spread of Small-Pox in the City.

The Board of Health passed a resolution last month, calling upon the Controller for money, to be used for preventing the spread of small-pox in the City. Unfortunately there was no money in the City Treasury which could be applied to that purpose, and there was no authority for raising it. Under the circumstances, the Controller, on his own responsibility, has made a special arrangement with bankers to advance the money, and sufficient means has been placed at the disposal of the Board of Health to enable it to enter upon the accomplishment of this purpose.

Death From Exposure to the Cold.

About 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, Patrolman O'NEILL, Twentieth Precinct, saw a man lying in the area of No. 301 West Thirty-second-street, and upon examining him found him to be dead. The deceased was one JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, about fifty-six years of age, of No. 415 West Thirty-second-street. He kept a crockery-stand at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue. It was ascertained that the deceased had not been home during the previous night, and it was supposed that he had fallen into the area when on his way home, and being unable to rise, had frozen to death. Coroner YOUNG will hold an inquest.

Employes at Croton Aqueduct Stations to be Paid.

Controller GREEN has made arrangements for an advance from bankers of a sum sufficient to pay the laborers and employes at the different stations on the Aqueduct, from the City reservoirs to Croton Dam, to whom is due several months' arrears. The payment of these men will be carried into effect in a few days.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Pension Abuses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have fearlessly advocated reform in high places, and I trust you will not overlook the great question of change in payment of pensions. For three years I have tried to have a Post-office plan of payment adopted, and two years ago the question was before Congress, and the matter received the favorable consideration of some of the best men of the nation. The lobby influence was too great, however, and such men as LAWRENCE and VAN BUREN, of New-York, and FORBES and CALHOUN, of Philadelphia, now defaulters, spent their thousands to defeat the bill providing for payment of pensions through Postmasters. To-day, the only member of the old Pension Committee of the House who favored the Post-office plan of payment, has been set aside and not placed on the Committee, while JESSE H. MOORE, of Illinois, a man without experience, is placed at the head of the Committee. Two years ago Mr. MOORE worked for the Pension Agents. The soldiers are begging and pleading for a change, so that they can get their money on the day it is due without two or three trips to county seats, and without expense for Notary or other fees. The Government will save half a million a year by the Post-office plan of payment, and I appeal to you to advocate the great reform. Truly yours,

C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Dec. 4, 1871.

Plain Words for Horace Greeley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As Mr. GREELEY is determined to fish for presidential honors at all hazards, it would no doubt be very consoling to him to succeed; but the fact is it is a question of fitness, and beyond that the personal vanity of this or that man is of no consequence to the public. He is so sensative and vulnerable that if we were to make him President he would probably be worried beyond endurance, if we may judge by his immoderate onslaughts on common every-day matters.

His present course does not present him in a very favorable light for promotion, and shows that he would not hesitate to risk the ruin of an army of which he might be a member, by insubordination and scheming for personal ends in the face of the enemy. And furthermore he has not any too much steadiness for a great leader in an emergency, as shown by his halting, timid course before and during the rebellion. He at first proposed to "let them go in peace," but as no one was disposed to listen to a ready and peaceable disruption of the Union, he then went to the other extreme, and added to the confusion as much as possible by frantic shouts of "On to Richmond!" The war was only about half over when he calculated that the back of the North was about broken, and that in "three months" more the North would have to give in, if the South was not conquered in the meantime. The war continued nearly two years after this prediction; all of which goes to show that Mr. GREELEY lacks steadiness in a trying time. And, furthermore, it ought to show to Mr. GREELEY that he is mistaken in the idea that he is the father of these things; on the contrary, the people have often been a father to him, and had to drag him along as a straggler. Nothing in our remembrance of Old Hickory lives and stands out in relief more approvingly to us than his words, "The Union—it must and shall be preserved." Such ideas as "Let 'em slide" were, probably, unknown to him.

It is plain now that the controlling idea in Mr. GREELEY'S mind for the last year or two, has been the Presidency in 1872, and his candidate Hon. HORACE GREELEY, of New-York. He was about as silent as the grave, over the prospect of settling up our long drawn out difficulties with England. While even the *World* and other Democratic papers gave it encouragement, and stated that they were ready to overlook the party capital and credit that would accrue to the Republican Party by a successful issue to these difficulties, for the sake of the great results to the country. Yes, the opposition papers were even willing to put the true interest of the country before party interest: but where, at this time, do we find this philanthropist—this wonderful genius, GREELEY? What does he care for the best interests of the country, or for the advancement of the party? He is not capable of caring for but one thing at a time, and he now has the Presidency in view. GREELEY was afraid of the increased popularity that would accrue to the present Administration by a successful settlement of our difficulties with England. The work of that Joint High Commission does a credit to both England and America, and is the forerunner of a lasting and true friendship between these two countries. Now that England has changed her policy toward this country, we are destined to become sworn friends within the next ten years. It is a result that must tend to popularize the Republican Party and materially strengthen it; yet Mr. GREELEY is quite oblivious on the subject, and why? The reason is just this: Mr. GREELEY is willing to let the country take its chances, and he does not care to see the country benefitted if his friend GRANT is going to get any further credit in the transaction. GREELEY wants the place now occupied by GRANT, and he cares so much more about this than he does for anything else, that his own duty to party or country is of secondary consequence. His course on the San Domingo question is explained in the same way. It is very convenient for him to see nothing desirable in this island which would be very valuable to us in the way of encouraging our commercial interests in and about the West Indies and some portions of South America, and also furnish us with a splendid naval shelter. Mr. SEWARD thought a coaling and refitting station in that locality of so much importance that he offered $7,000,000 for the small barren island of St. Thomas, but now we are offered for comparatively nothing, an island superior in all respects, and capable of sustaining a population of 6,000,000 of people, yet he opposes it. The truth is he is jealous of GRANT, and is not such a fool as to not see the advantages of this acquisition. He published full pages of SUMNER'S glowing panegyrics in favor of paying $7,200,000 for Alaska, but here we have something substantial offered, but in the depths of his plans for the future he is obliged to take the side of the Democratic Party in Congress, and oppose this measure. The fact is Mr. GREELEY is about to fall to the level of a consciousless demagogue, and if he has not yet discovered this he will do so in due time. He does not dare to attack GRANT openly, as he knows it would ruin him in public estimation at once; yet he does it in all possible ways covertly, by striking through MURPHY, &c., and harping about general reform in the Republican Party. He has been four times more industrious and bitter against MURPHY than against TWEED, yet he does not pretend that MURPHY was not discharging his duty as Collector properly. Oh, no! he goes back to the time when JOHN A. GRISWOLD and MURPHY supplied the Government with hats, some years ago. There is really no substance to GREELEY'S charge as far as shown, and of course he has shown all he possibly could, and more too. Mr. GREELEY goes a long distance out of his way to find one of his own party to make war upon, while he is handling Mayor HALL in such a mild and feeble manner; he is extremely solicitous about the Custom-house, when there is no pretense whatever that its affairs are being conducted otherwise than it has been usually, and while there was never a better chance to work for the advancement of the party than of late, he has been wasting his time and force in a manner to not only ruin his party, but to ruin himself. He aims a blow at SHERIDAN among the rest, in his general fear of shoulder-strap interlopers, and in the desire to suggest the idea that they are not safe on civil affairs.

The *Tribune* has taken most of the burden of abusing its own party from the Democratic papers, and has had very little comfort or encouragement for a straight Republican for the last three months, and even now it is looking toward the Democratic Party for the support of its faction, and publishes all extracts from the Democratic papers that it can pick up on this point. Take its whole course for a year or two past, including its jealousy of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and it always reminds one of the old adage that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." There is also another that says something about a mess of potage, that is frequently suggested.

"The best laid plans o' mice and men gang oft aglee." Mr. GREELEY, and if disaster should befall the party next Fall, you must be prepared to carry heavier cargoes than has ever yet fallen to your portion. Bad judgment and pretense will not pass current then. M.

Conviction of a Philadelphia Offender.

CHARLES T. YERKES, late a broker and agent of the City Treasurer of Philadelphia, was convicted on Tuesday of the larceny of a check for $33,038 50. The circumstances, as disclosed in evidence, were that Mr. DAVID JONES, chief clerk in the City Treasurer's office, drew the check, and by arrangement it was placed in bank, subject to the order of Mr. YERKES, thus robbing the sinking fund of the amount. It was further proved that he pretended that he had purchased a loan for the city, and the check was for the purpose of meeting the expense of the transaction, but nothing was received by the city. The indictment charged larceny of the check, embezzlement, larceny as bailee, and larceny of the money. On all these counts Mr. YERKES was found guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was allowed to renew his bail, and will enter upon his trial with Mr. MARCER with conspiracy to defraud the city, with his sentence hanging over him.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 7: Nos. 424, 324, 374, 441, 442, 411, 399, 413.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Calendar same as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
191—Taylor vs. O'Connor.
169—Tilman vs. Brunner.
639—Whalan vs. Gloucester.
229—(R. C.) Fugelsang vs. Goldrick.
3—Swords, &c. vs. Edgar.
665—Kohler vs. Finck.
619—Kelly vs. Bernheimer.
681—Linden vs. Leszynsky.
683—Merrick vs. Haley.

Nos.
683½—Bally vs. Kiefer.
685—Scrymser vs. Speal.
687—Claflin vs. Kelly.
693—Miller vs. Miller.
697—Rommel, Jr. vs. White.
699—Osgood vs. Toole.
703—Musselman vs. Smith.
705—Osgood vs. Bearns.
707—Schulz vs. Heldane.
709—Levis vs. Richardson.
713—Kunkle vs. Haley.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
342½—Saverait vs. Bull.
334—Hopkins vs. Gardner et al.
362—Hall et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, et al.
642—Mass vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, et al.
1022—Nathan vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, et al.
1024—Lewis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, et al.
1474—Horn et al. vs. Amicable Mutual Life Ins. Co.
392—Naramore vs. Pierce.
396—Israel vs. Halle et al.
490—Claflin et al. vs. Regensburger.

Nos.
2422—Cook et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
20—Tenth Nat. Bank of New-York vs. Darragh et al.
390—Cockroft vs. Claflin et al.
270—Phelan et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
410—Tweddle et al. vs. Schaerer.
412—Marcus vs. Hook.
414—Ahrens et al. vs. Ohler et al.
29—— vs. ——.
262½—— vs. ——.
410—— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
29—Duncomb vs. Green.
33—Fettretch vs. McKay.
41—Rodman vs. McHenry.
42—Hazard vs. McHenry.
55—The German-American Bank vs. Dannebaum.

Nos.
86—Caldwell vs. Commercial Warehouse Co.
89—In re Lambertson.
91—Van Wyck vs. Lawrence.
98—In re Stuyvesant Bk.
101—In re Hoffman vs. Fox.
102—Schippeler vs. Preuss.

Call 104—Bloomer vs. Newton.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
965—Miller vs. Van Tuyl.
539—Estes vs. Wellman.
979—Brown vs. L. & G. W. S. S. Co.
703—N. B. Coal Mining Co. vs. Packer.
47—Farr vs. Kelly.
545—Avery vs. Hammond.
737—Arnheim vs. Holden.
493—Weeks vs. Hatch.
915—Allen vs. Blaney.

Nos.
1385—O'Brien vs. Merchants & T. Fire Ins. Co.
645—Fraser vs. Klinck.
1143—Bruff vs. Ward.
1185—Heerbrandt vs. Krahe.
585—Klein vs. Badenhop.
1105—Frohlichstein vs. Ellers.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.

Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., and Robinson and Loew, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
72—Ahern vs. The Nat. S. S. Co.
42—Barker vs. Mott.
45—Morris vs. Beyer.
51—Goldschling vs. Morris.

Nos.
63—Vosburgh vs. Brewster.
86—Morris vs. Hagan.
94—Simmons vs. Desage.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2047—Ottman vs. Smith.
345—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R. Co.
398—Blumenthal vs. Collins.
1027—Altbach vs. Grand and Forty-second-st. R. R. Co.
722—Schwidter vs. Greenfield.
940—Honigsberger vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
876—Owens vs. Lawrence.
1026—King vs. Wolf.
1029—Moore vs. Rand.
68—McCauley vs. Gans.
192—Pike vs. Gerushym.

Nos.
514—Horn vs. Cannon, Jr.
332—Fisk vs. Saunders.
408—Joslyn vs. Fisk, Jr.
467½—Mellninck vs. Godfrey.
772—Eckerson vs. Washington.
751—Parker vs. Washington Ice Co.
1136—Alford vs. Merwin.
1801—Cloarini vs. Ward.
103—Burns vs. Liverpool and Gt. Western Steam-ship Co.
172—Wood vs. Met. Ins. Co.
998—Gugin vs. Gardner.
1048—Crane vs. Burges.
1084—Shaw vs. Theiss.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7309—Sparks vs. Fielder.
7418—Same vs. Same.
6240—Ribon vs. Meyers.
7422—Paris vs. McMartee.
——A. P. Mfg. Co. vs. Thomas.
7052—Miller vs. McDermott.

Nos.
6724—Steinhard vs. Snow.
7016—Haffner vs. Hubner.
7100—Travers vs. McBean.
7363—Dailly vs. Cornett.
7481—O'Reilly vs. Cornett.
7430—Kearney vs. Donovan.
7464—Schule vs. Fuerbach.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7127—Steinhart vs. Fibel.
7131—Potter vs. Meyers.
7331—Lehman vs. Rothschild.
6693—Standing vs. Morrow.
6288—Sliter vs. The S. B.
7046—Madden vs. Weeks.
7020—Barnes vs. Steinwitz.
7048—King vs. Timony.

Nos.
7250—Hudson vs. The H. L. Co.
7354—Mahoney vs. McNamara.
6570—Colwell vs. Aarons.
7420—Lymington vs. Taylor.
7421—Rohde vs. Schillbach.
7462—McCaulis vs. Gillies.
Weber vs. Volhardt.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6135—Cleary vs. American Nickel Plating Co.
4971—Horst vs. Lehman.
7971½—Same vs. Same.
8264—Cubberley vs. Thomas.

Nos.
8266—Shapter vs. Roberts.
8267—Same vs. Same.
8268—Cunningham vs. McNulty.
8269—Holm vs. Spingarn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Wm. Thompson and Michael Griffin; robbery.
2—The People vs. George Ray and Francis Smith; robbery.
3—The People vs. Thomas Drew and John Frettill; robbery.
4—The People vs. Auton Ferraeris (two cases;) burglary and grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Samuel Jacobs, Charles Williams and Henry Mumford; burglary.
6—The People vs. James Clark, Patrick Murray and Thomas Soper; burglary.
8—The People vs. Samuel Scheibe; grand larceny.

Nos.
9—The People vs. James Dillsworth and John Henry Thomas; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Patrick Dwyer and James Devine; larceny from the person.
11—The People vs. Henry Gibson and George Gosson; larceny from the person.
12—The People vs. Benjamin F. Brady; felonious assault and battery.
13—The People vs. William Simpson; selling obscene literature.
14—The People vs. Louis Schwartz; assault and battery.
15—The People vs. William Epps; assault and battery.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 9—*Geo. Chorpenning* vs. *The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This case is familiar. The petition was filed in the Court below to recover $176,576 37, alleged to be due the appellant for services for carrying the mail in California, between the years 1851 and 1854, and payable to him, as claimed, by virtue of the act of March 3, 1857, for his relief. The Court found that under the first section of the act the Postmaster-General had the exclusive jurisdiction and authority to settle and adjust the claim, and that having made decision and award thereon, which was accepted by the claimant, the settlement was final and conclusive upon the claimant, and the Court of Claims had no authority or jurisdiction to hear or determine the matter, or to correct or change the award of the Post-office Department. On appeal from that decision the case was brought here, where it is now submitted on the printed brief of the Government, maintaining the judgment of the Court below. No brief is filed for the claimant.

Solicitor-General Bristol and Assistant District-Attorney for the Government.

No. 10.—*James Armstrong et al.* vs. *Lot M. Morrill.*—Error to the District Court for the District of West Virginia.—This was an action of ejectment, instituted in 1857 by Morrill (present Senator from Maine) and others to recover a tract of 1,500 acres of land granted by the Commonwealth of Virginia to Albert Gallatin by patents bearing date 20th of February, 1846. In 1869 a verdict was rendered in favor of Morrill for all the land, except as to forty acres covered by another patent. The questions on the trial were as to the derivation of the title, and the evidence was mostly documentary. The plaintiffs here took exceptions to the ruling of the Court in the admission of evidence, and the cause is now argued on the technical questions so raised.

Messrs. Smith and Evarts for plaintiffs in error; George D. Camden for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 6.

By Chief-Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

Robert C. White *vs.* Andrew McLean; judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge BARNARD.

Oliver W. Marvin *vs.* Samuel A. Lewis and others; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

Richard W. Woodhull *vs.* Meyer Rosenthal et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

Alfred Losee *vs.* Charles Matthews and others; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice INGRAHAM.

Edward F. Hall *vs.* Lewis F. Robbins; judgment reversed and new trial ordered and reference vacated, costs to abide event.

William McConnell et al. *vs.* John Pyne; the Judges disagreeing ordered that the case go to the Second Department.

The People ex rel. John B. Cornell *vs.* Michael Norton et al.; (two cases;) the same *vs.* Richard B. Connolly; considering these as one motion, we think the order of Judge Sutherland granting the mandamus should be affirmed. Order appealed from affirmed.

Sidney D. Roberts *vs.* Robert H. Berdell; same *vs.* same; judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

George A. Osgood and others, receivers, *vs.* George E. McGuire; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

In the matter of the application relative to the opening of new parks and avenue; order appealed from set aside, and case referred to new Commissioners.

The Pacific Insurance Company *vs.* Philip Levy and others; motion to dismiss appeal from order granted; motion to dismiss appeal from judgment denied, without costs.

George H. Smith *vs.* The People, &c.; indictment held good and judgment affirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 6.

By Judge Brady.

Rollins *vs.* Maynach; motion granted.

Goodenough et al. *vs.* Manning; reference ordered.

Jones *vs.* Banendall; motion granted, $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

Sherby *vs.* Dawson; I think the substitution should be allowed on the payment of $35.

Marsh *vs.* Salomon et al.; motion granted.

Jones *vs.* Bauendahl; motion denied.

Hoyt et al. *vs.* Sprague et al.; case settled.

By Judge Cardozo.

Morgan *vs.* Reymert; memoranda.

In the matter of the accounting of George C. Goeller; report confirmed and order granted.

Pearce *vs.* Maltby; motion granted, with stay for fifteen days.

Darling *vs.* Brewster; order granted.

In the matter of the petition of Laura W. L'Oremieux; order granted.

In the matter of the petition of Amelia Goeth et al.; order granted.

Baily *vs.* Dodge; memoranda.

Myers *vs.* Stebbins; motion denied, without costs, and with leave to renew, &c.

The Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* Charles W. Fink; this should be served with notice of settlement.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 6.

By Judge Robinson.

Bathgate, Administratrix et al. *vs.* Haskins et al.; judgment of foreclosure and sale for $4,465 69; (see findings.)

By Judge Larremore.

Liebman *vs.* Steinetz; reference ordered.

Southact *vs.* Cooper; reference ordered.

Hopper *vs.* Flynn; reference ordered.

Klaber *vs.* Lowenstein; reference ordered.

Koch *vs.* Koch; reference ordered.

THE CITY OF NEW-LONDON.

The Verdict an Intelligent Jury of Inquest Brings in After an Investigation of Her Burning, Lasting Several Days.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, Dec. 6.

The jury of inquest into the causes of the death of those lost by the burning of the steamer *City of New-London*, met last evening at the office of ALLEN TENNY, and after a brief consultation unanimously returned the following verdict:

We, the undersigned jurors, find that Caleb B. Rogers, Harrison B. Aldrich, William P. Ely, Matthias W. Baker, Henry Dugan, George Flowers, Warren Mitchell, Charles Johnson, Webster Cooper, Thomas Rourke, John Mallen, Timothy Ryan, Timothy Sullivan, Patrick Mahoney, Timothy Driscoll, and Patrick Moran came to their death by drowning, caused by the burning of the steamer *City of New-London* on the morning of the 22d of November, 1871. (Signed) H. H. Osgood, foreman; Allen Tenny, S. T. C. Merwin, James Ritchie, William E. Whaley, Joseph H. Lovell.

The inquest was terminated without the examination of witnesses other than those reported. The jury complied with the strict letter of the law, which defines their duty, and finding in the mass of evidence laid before them nothing showing the origin or cause of either the first or second fire, felt unable to either praise or censure the officers and crew of the boat, or to enter into any of the side questions arising from the circumstances of the disaster. How much further the report of the Government inspectors will go is, of course, unknown, but its publication will be awaited with interest.

A Louisiana Kuklux Killed—Confession by a Member of the Gang—Statement of Judge Phillips.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Republican:

A special messenger sent by Capt. WARD, of the State militia, brings intelligence that on Saturday night, Nov. 25, a band of Kuklux attacked some colored citizens living on the Bayou Darro, some seven miles from Colfax, with the avowed purpose of driving them out or killing them. The colored men fired upon the assaulting party, killing one JEFF YAWN, and captured one of the Kuklux named JOHN BULLOCK. YAWN was a notorious and bad character, and in my official position, I have, upon the information made under oath, issued some five or six warrants for his arrest within the past twelve months, for beating and whipping colored people. Sheriff SHELBY and his deputy, C. C. NASH, would never arrest him, thereby showing their affiliation with that party and klan existing in Grant and adjacent parishes. YAWN, when killed, had on the regalia of the Kuklux, as is stated by the party under arrest at Colfax.

JOHN BULLOCK told the militia at Colfax, that no man was safe; that the country was in a bad condition, and if they would protect him he would make a voluntary declaration under oath, developing all the facts and parties engaged in burning the houses of Judge PHILLIPS and others, and in the murder of DELOS W. WHITE, Recorder, and the maltreating and whipping of colored citizens. He makes a free confession, and gives their signs and passwords, and states that he himself is connected with an organization which has for its purpose the killing or driving out of all leading white Republicans, and the controlling of the suffrage of the colored voters. He says they are 360 strong, and gives their names. He says he was with the party that burned PHILLIPS' house, and that C. C. NASH was the man who fired the gun which killed Recorder WHITE. Having made this confession before a Justice of the Peace, he thinks his own life is now unsafe. W. B. PHILLIPS.

The United States Mint.

The annual report of the Director of the United States Mint has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury. The report covers the operations of the Mint and branches for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, thus:

The deposits of bullion at the Mint and branches during the fiscal year were as follows: Gold, $37,054,202 26; silver, $5,975,982 54; total deposits, $43,030,184 80. Deducting from this total the redeposits, or bars made at one branch of the Mint and redeposited in another for coinage, the amount will be $39,137,404 13.

For the same period the coinage was as follows: Gold coin, number of pieces, 1,120,916; value, $21,302,473; unparted and fine gold bars, $13,101,089 42; silver coin, pieces, 3,664,792; value, $1,955,905 25; silver bars, $3,544,180 13; nickel, copper and bronze pieces, 11,672,750; value, $283,760; total number of pieces struck, 16,458,458; total value of coinage, $40,187,409 80.

The distribution of the bullion received and coined at the Mint and branches was as follows:

Philadelphia.—At Philadelphia, gold deposited, $3,064,733 31; gold coined, $3,206,760; fine gold bars, $129,184 88; silver deposited and purchased, $1,557,892 50; silver coined, $1,156,255 25; silver bars, $143,647 75; nickel, copper and bronze coinage, value, $283,760; total deposits of gold and silver, $4,622,625 81; total coinage, $4,919,607 88; total number of pieces, 13,670,015.

San Francisco.—At the branch mint, San Francisco, the gold deposits were $25,521,650 56; gold coined, $24,241,006 23; silver deposited and purchased, $937,577 89; silver coined, $908,015 27; total deposits and purchases, $26,459,228 45; total coinage, $25,149,021 50; total number of pieces, 2,649,900.

New-York.—The Assay Office in New-York received during the year, in gold bullion, $6,345,338 88; in silver bullion, including purchases, $2,171,120 36; total value received, $8,516,459 24; number of fine gold bars stamped, 9,769; value, $5,461,801 10; silver bars, 10,763; value, $1,269,501 75; total value gold and silver bars stamped, $6,731,302 85.

Denver.—At the Assay Office, late branch mint, Denver, Col., the deposits for unparted bars were: Gold, $1,104,147 10; silver, $18,561 63; total deposits, $1,122,708 73; an increase of deposits over the last year of $116,658 47. This is very gratifying, and encourages the belief that as the mineral resources of the district are developed the business of this office will be correspondingly increased. It is now engaged, as last year, in melting, assaying and stamping gold and silver bullion in unparted bars, bearing the Government stamp of weight and fineness. The assay office, in the performance of its appropriate functions, fully meets all the demands of the mining interests of Colorado.

Charlotte.—The deposits at the branch mint at Charlotte, N. C., have not been large, and are not increasing. The deposits, as heretofore, are assayed and returned to depositors in the form of unparted bars. The deposits for bars during the year were: gold, $14,522 81; silver parted from gold, $145 31; total deposits, $14,668 12, a decrease from last year of $1,440 48.

Dahlonega and New-Orleans.—The branch mints at these places are still closed. No necessity exists for their being opened again as assay offices or branch mints.

Carson City.—This branch mint has been in successful operation during the past fiscal year, and the prospects for the future are most encouraging.

The deposits during the year were—gold, 1,003,809 60; gold coined, $230,715; unparted gold bars, $731,320 79; silver deposits and purchases, $1,290,684 85; silver coined, $52,875; unparted and fine bars, $1,969,645 05; total deposits and purchases, $2,294,494 45; total number of pieces, 138,543.

This statement exhibits the gratifying fact that the amount in value of the gold and silver deposits during the year has exceeded that of the past year more than $2,000,000. The Superintendent, in his report, expresses full confidence in the future of that branch. A bullion fund, adequate to the exigencies of the business of the mint, has been provided, and full authority has been given to melt, assay, and stamp gold and silver bullion, and return the same to depositors in unparted bars, bearing the Government stamp of weight and fineness. This has largely increased its business, and added to its usefulness.

The continued suspension of specie payments restricts the work of the mint and the amount of the coinage. The capacity of the mint and branch mints now in operation is more than sufficient to meet every demand for the conversion of the gold and silver deposits into coin, and, consequently, there is no legitimate necessity for increasing the number of branch mints.

From the discoveries and developments constantly making of the deposits of the precious metals in our Western States and Territories, it is not beyond the practical and real to say that, before another decade, the annual production of gold and silver in the United States will be more than doubled. The reports are full of encouragement, but at the same time care must be taken by the prudent to distinguish between the true statement and the exaggeration of the mere speculator.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 6.

FIRST BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	110¾	$2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	89¼
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅛	2,000 do	89
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	110⅝	3,000 C. F. & M. 1st	84½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅛	6,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st	99½
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	66⅝	100 American Coal	46½
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	67	200 Pacific Mail	46⅝
30,000 Va. 6s, cons	65	200 do s30	46⅝
10,000 do	64½	300 Quick. Min. Co. b. c.	25
5,000 Va. St. 6s, Def	28	50 Del. & H. C. b. c.	123
4,500 N. Car. F. A., '68	21	200 C. Coal of Md. b. c.	42
10,000 S. Car. 6s, old b3	50	200 W. Un. Tel. b. c.	68⅞
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, N., Jan. & July b3	30½	700 do	68¾
2,000 do	31	500 Adams Ex. b30	88
3,000 S. Car. St. 6s, N., April & Oct	28½	150 do	87½
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	98	300 U. S. Ex	58
3,000 do	98⅛	200 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	92¼
6,000 do	98¼	200 Erie Railway	31⅛
2,000 Ark. 6s, F. A	58	600 Harlem	118⅛
1,000 Harlem 1st	102	400 Reading bet. call	115
3,000 M. So. S. F. B	100¾	200 L. S. & M. So	89¼
20,000 C. Pac. G. B	103⅝	500 do bet. call	89⅜
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st	91⅛	40 L. S. & M. So scrip	82¾
18,000 do	91⅛	50 C., C., C. & I	87
6,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In	81½	400 Chi. & N. W. b. c.	61⅛
1,000 T. & W. 1st, S. L. D	87¼	100 N. J. Cen	111⅛
2,000 Alt. & T. H. In	77	200 do	111
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st	95½	300 Chi. & R. I. b. c.	103⅜
2,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88	93½	100 do	103⅛
1,000 Qu. & Tol. 1st	87	100 Mil. & St. P	54¼
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d	89¾	500 do	54
1,000 Clev. & Pitt. 4th	85½	200 Tol., W. & W	63⅛
4,000 N. J. C. 1st, new	104	100 Chi. & Alt	117
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	94¼	30 Ohio & Miss. Pf	74¼
		120 Del., L. & W	108⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C	117¼	150 Adams Express	87¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	110⅜	625 do	87⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	110⅜	100 N. Y. C. & H. R., bet. call	92¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅛	300 Erie	31
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July b. c.	31⅛	400 Reading	114⅜
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n	67	50 L. S. & M. So	89⅜
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	98⅜	500 do bet. call	89⅛
5,000 N. C. 6s, old bds	35¾	200 do	89
1,000 Un. Pacific 1st	91⅛	200 do s10	89
1,000 do	91⅛	400 Union Pacific	26⅜
5,000 Un. P. 10s, Inc	81	200 N. J. Central	111⅛
1,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st	98	100 Chi. & R. I	103⅜
100 Cons. Coal of Md	41⅜	300 Mil. & St. Paul	54¼
700 West. U. Tel. b. c.	68⅜	100 Del., L. & W	108⅛
200 do	68⅜	100 Ohio & Miss	42⅛
100 Maryland Coal	23	100 do bet. call	42
100 C., C., C. & I. b. c.	87⅜	400 Tol., W. & W. b. c.	63⅜

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell off this morning to 109¾ ⅌ cent., and the subsequent business of the day was at this figure and at 109⅞ ⅌ cent. The Treasury Office disbursed $1,200,000 in redemption of United States 5-20s of 1862, and will sell $1,000,000 at noon to-morrow. Exchange does not improve in demand on the abundance and lower price of Gold. There is a fair business doing on London, 60 days, at 109@109¼ ⅌ cent. The supply of Exchange drawn against Cotton is on the increase from the Southern markets.

The sharp demand for Money noticed yesterday was renewed this forenoon, and the pressure to borrow, whether from legitimate or artificial causes, continued to the close of Bank hours, at 7 ⅌ cent. Currency and 7 ⅌ cent. Gold, and a small commission was paid to turn Stocks for the day. Withal, however, none of the Brokers appeared distressed to make up their Bank accounts, and most of them went on buying or selling stocks without much care about the rumored "lock-up" in Money. Of course some use was made of the sudden "stringency" in depressing prices on the Railroad and Telegraph Stocks, and as a rule the list was lower by ½@¾ ⅌ cent., at the early Board, than at the close on Tuesday, from which there was a recovery in the Afternoon. The final quotations on Broad-street, after the Boards broke up, will be found below.

The Public Funds and the Pacific and other favorite Railway Mortgages, were not affected by the change in Money. The former are not abundant among the great dealers, while the home investment demand is active, and the London market for both the 5 and 6 ⅌ cent. Stocks unusually strong. The Southern State Bonds were generally better than yesterday, Tennessees advancing to 67 ⅌ cent., and the South Carolinas recovering to 31½ ⅌ cent. Missouris sold up to 98⅜ ⅌ cent.

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 6.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	110	109¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111
United States 5-20s of 1867	114½	114¼
American Gold	110	109¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92¼	92¼
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87	86½
Reading	114½	114¾
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅜	103
North-west Common	61⅜	60½
North-west Preferred	90	89⅜
Pacific Mail	46½	46⅜
St. Paul Preferred	78⅜	77½
St. Paul Common	54¾	54
Ohio and Mississippi	42¼	41½
Toledo and Wabash	63½	63½
Western Telegraph	69	68½
Erie	31⅛	31
Union Pacific	26⅛	26⅛
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	89½	89
Lake Shore Scrip	83¼	82½

The prices for the Railroads and Western Telegraph was at the very close of business, on Broad-street, heavy.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

Gold receipts	$1,417,589 08
Gold payments	864,888 97
Gold balance	66,080,908 74
Currency receipts	361,552 43
Currency payments	626,396 36
Currency balance	8,012,178 26
Customs	250,000 00

The following prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	117⅜	5-20 reg., '67	110
5-20 reg., '62	110⅜	5-20 coup., '67	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	111	5-20 reg., '68	110¼
5-20 reg., '64	110¼	5-20 coup., '68	114⅝
5-20 coup., '64	110⅜	10-40 registered	109⅛
5-20 reg., '65	110⅛	10-40 coupon	109⅝
5-20 coup., '65	111⅜	5s reg., '81	109⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110	5s coup., '81	109⅛

The bids for the State Bonds at the Exchange Board were as follows:

Tenn. 6s, old	66⅞	Alabama 5s	65
Tenn. 6s, new bds	67	Alabama 8s	100
Va. 6s, old	61	Ark. 6s, Funded	51
Va. 6s, new bds	67	Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	58
Va. 6s, Cons. bds	64⅞	Ark. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O	43
Ga. 6s	85	Ark. 7s, M., O. & R. Riv.	44
N. Car. 6s, old	35¾	Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	50
N. Car. 6s, F. A., '68	21	Ohio 6s, '81	106
N. Car. S. Tax	14	Ohio 6s, '80	98
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	31½	Ind. 5s	100
S. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	27	Mich. 6s, '73	100
Mo. 6s	98⅛	Mich. 6s, '78	100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is.	95	Mich. 6s, '83	100
La. 6s, Levee bds	60	Mich. 7s, '78	100
California 7s	111½	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	109
California 7s, L. bds.	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Conn. 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
R. Island 6s	102½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101

The following are the latest bids for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. & Hudson Canal	123¼	Quicksilver Min. Co.	25
Maryland Coal Co.	23	Quicksilver M. Co. Pf.	29¼
American Coal	46¼	Mariposa Mining Co.	1
Spring Mount. Coal	65	Adams Express	87½
Canton Co., Baltimore	70	Wells Fargo Express	56¾
N. J. Land Imp. Co.	71½	Amer. M. U. Express	59
Consold. Coal of Md.	42	United States Ex.	58
Cumb. Coal & Iron	40	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	46⅛
West. Union Tel.	68⅛		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	..	97
City 6s, new	98½	99
Camden and Amboy	136	137
Pennsylvania Central	58½	58⅝
Reading	115⅝	115¼
Lehigh Valley	59⅝	60
Catawissa Preferred	44½	45
Philadelphia and Erie	25	..
Northern Central	38⅛	38½
Lehigh Navigation	..	36¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	..	94

The offerings of 5-20s at the Treasury, to-day, to the Sinking Fund amounted to only $813,000, of which $517,450, were accepted as offered, at or below the market for Gold at the time, as follows:

TREASURY PURCHASES UNITED STATES 5-20s.

Baker & Kitchen.	White, Morris & Co.
$12,000 '62, r. 109.74	$5,000 '62, r. 109.75
10,000 '64, r. 109.74	E. Sweet & Co.
7,000 '65, r., c. 109.74	19,900 '62, r. 109.78
38,000 '65, r., n. 109.74	15,500 '65, r., c. 109.78
Gibson, Cassanova & Co.	Drexel, Morgan & Co.
27,250 '62, r. 109.85	158,000 '62, r. 109.85
Read, Leo & Content.	Hatch & Foote.
1,500 '62, c. 109.84	42,500 '65, r. 109.85
Lawrence Bros. & Co.	Geo. R. Howell.
13,000 '65, r. 109.85	25,500 '62, c. 109.87
147,000 '65, r., n. 109.85	
4,000 '64, c. 109.85	$517,450
1,000 '65, c., n. 109.85	

The action of the House of Representatives, yesterday, in refusing a Select Committee on Postal Telegraphy, may be deemed equivalent to the defeat of the scheme for the present. Western Union Stock was weak on this result early in the day, but it is not believed on the street that the recent great strength and steady advance in the Stock rest upon the prospect or chances of a sale of the property to the Government.

The *Commercial Advertiser* reports that the Toledo and Wabash Company have created a Guaranteed Equipment 10 ⅌ cent. Stock to the amount of $1,000,000 for the purchase of additional Equipment for the Road, one-fifth of this Stock to be returned by purchase every year and the whole in five years.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CONVERSION

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

AN IMMEDIATE PROFIT OF TWELVE TO FOURTEEN per cent., and an annual increase of income of thirty-eight per cent., will be secured to holders of 5-20s by converting them into 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS of $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ MIDLAND RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE, 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Limited to $20,000 per mile on finished road.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at par and interest a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at PAR.* The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $16,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great North-west, is now completed to Hudson. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount has awaited completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be bought at 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

The Missing Norwegian Found in Bellevue Hospital.

R. ROSSMASSEN, the missing Norwegian, who was supposed to have been murdered, has been discovered in Bellevue Hospital under the assumed name of Joseph Welders, suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the head, inflicted by himself on the night of the 24th ultimo, in the saloon of OWEN GORMLEY, No. 419 Third-avenue. He refuses to give any explanation of his strange conduct.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	37	Spirits Turp., bbls	1
Bees-wax, pks	1	Stearine, pks	150
Cotton, bales	996	Beef, pks	264
Dried Fruit, pks	205	Cut-meats, pks	982
Eggs, bbls	1,031	Lard, pks	2,092
Flour, bbls	8,678	Lard, kegs	43
Wheat, bushels	9,600	Butter, pks	1,907
Corn, bushels	46,348	Cheese, pks	565
Oats, bushels	12,375	Grease, pks	50
Malt, bushels	2,500	Tallow, pks	335
Barley, bushels	4,000	Spelter, slabs	673
Grass-seed, bushels	6,958	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Peas, bushels	806	Oil, Tallow, bbls	50
Beans, bbls	376	Moss, bales	48
Oat-meal, bbls	130	Pea-nuts, bags	387
Corn-meal, bags	630	Starch, pks	755
Green Apples, bbls	670	Tobacco, hhds	38
Hops, bales	51	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	396
Hides, bdls	126	Whisky, bbls	569
Leather, sides	11,506	Wool, bales	52
Resin, bbls	50		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Colorado*, for Liverpool—650 bbls. Apples, 888 boxes Bacon, 457 boxes Meat, 30 bbls. Lard, 2,999 bales Cotton, 3 cases Cobalt, 14 cases Drugs, 16,077 bushels Corn, 379 pks. Hams, 144 tcs. Lard, 408 pks. Butter, 12 boxes Clocks, 127 bags Clover-seed, 4 cases Cocoons, 3 bales Furs.

By the steamer *Algeria*, for Liverpool—2,301 bales Cotton, 774 bags Silver Ore, 106 pks. Butter, 13 pks. Sewing-machines, 281 bbls. Apples, 13 pks. Furs, 335 bags Clover-seed, 697 pks. Tobacco, 1 pkg. Pistols, 3 pks. Guns, 16 bales Silk, 15,511 bushels Wheat, 64 boxes Preserves, 105 rolls Leather, 432 boxes Bacon, 200 tcs. Lard, 35 bbls. Pork.

By the brig *True*, for Glasgow—902,804 lbs. Bone.

By the bark *Pactolus*, for Havre—3,494 bbls. Naphtha, 200 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig *Decidido*, for Lisbon—24 cases Tobacco, 260 boxes Extract, 26 hhds. Tobacco, 2 boxes Axes, 77 pks. Clocks, 1 package Cartridges, 20,000 Staves.

By the brig *Wexford*, for Bordeaux—6,600 cases Naphtha, 300 bbls. Naphtha, 4 bbls. Cotton-seed-Oil.

By the schr. *Jeddie*, for Vera Cruz—661 Railroad Rails, 25 cases Gasoline, 2 cases Posphorus, 120 cases Wine.

By the schooner *Gersh Banker*, for Para—1 box Shoes, 4,814 gallons Oil, 45 cases Crackers, 15 pks. Tea, 400 bbls. Flour, 16 boxes Chairs, 5,400 lbs. Lard, 100 boxes Florida Water, 10 boxes Sarsaparilla, 300 Shooks, 50 kegs Nails, 50 cases Matches, 19,057 feet Lumber.

And from Philadelphia, for Gibralter, for orders, by the bark *Hornet*, 84,485 gallons Refined Petroleum. And for Lisbon, by the bark *Marianna 1st*, 73,747 gallons Refined Petroleum.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A moderate jobbing trade has been reported on the basis of previous quotations, the market ruling steady. But in the wholesale line there is very little doing. Manufacturers report a fair run of orders, particularly for the finer kinds of work. At the auction sales there has been considerable competition for seasonable stock at remunerative rates. The export movement is light.

BRICKS—Have been in fair demand and quoted stronger, including Common Pale at $6@$7; North River, $9 25@$10 25; Jersey, $8 25@$9; Croton, $12@$15, and Philadelphia Front at $28@$30 ⅌ thousand.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite firm, but rather moderately sought after, the extreme prices claimed for desirable samples operating against free movements. Sales include 1,591 bags, by the *Eliza Sherries*, here on private terms, and 3,500 bags by the *Leopoldine*, at New-Orleans, (a resale,) at 16½c., gold, ⅌ lb., in bond, usual terms. Other kinds held with confidence, but without activity.

COTTON—Has been quite active for early delivery at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 3,952 bales, including 1,244 bales to shippers, 1,250 bales to spinners, 108 bales to speculators, and 1,350 bales in transit. For forward delivery, the business has been unusually extensive, opening at an improvement of 3-16c.@¼c. ⅌ lb., but closing heavily, with the greater part of the advance lost. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,000 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for December, 4,000 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 19 1-16c., 1,100 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 2,200 bales at 19c., 500 bales at 19 1-16c., 500 bales at 19c.; January, 1,500 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 200 bales at 19¼c.; February, 600 bales at 19½c., 100 bales at 19 9-32c.; March, 500 bales at 19½c.; April, 600 bales at 19 11-16c., 500 bales at 19¾c.; 700 bales at 19 11-16c.; May, 100 bales at 19¾c.; free on board at Charleston, 100 bales basis Low Middling, at 9-16c. freight, at 18¼c. And today, for December, 100 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c., 1,100 bales at 19 3-16c., 300 bales at 19¼c., 1,400 bales at 19⅛c., 400 bales at 19 1-16c., 200 bales at 19⅛c.; December and January, 100 bales each, at 19¼c., together; January, 200 bales at 19 3-16c., 1,500 bales at 19¼c., 1,500 bales at 19 5-16c., 1,100 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 300 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c., 900 bales at 19 3-16c., 400 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19¼c., 400 bales at 19 3-16c., 300 bales at 19¼c.; February, 200 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 300 bales at 19½c.; 700 bales at 19 7-16c., 100 bales at 19½c., 200 bales at 19 5-16c., 700 bales at 19⅜c., 300 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19 5-16c.; March, 300 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 11-16c., 200 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 9-16c.; April, 600 bales at 19⅞c., 600 bales at 19⅞c., 400 bales at 19⅞c., 600 bales at 19⅞c.; May, 300 bales at 19⅞c., 700 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 100 bales at 20c., 600 bales at 19⅞c.; Exchanged—100 bales December for 100 bales April, ¾c. difference. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: December, 18.98c.; January, 19.11c.; February, 19.24c.; March, 19.50c.; April, 19.75c.; May, 19.84c. The receipts at this port today were 996 bales, including 428 bales from Norfolk, 568 bales ⅌ rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports since our last were 19,977 bales, and thus far this week, 74,814 bales, against 80,125 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 941,522 bales, against 1,154,976 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	17	17⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
Low Middling	18⅞	19	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19¾	19⅞	20	20⅛
Good Middling	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	21⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet since our last, with some depression and irregularity, but no marked changes in values. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,600 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 20; inferior to good Extra State at $6 45@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 75@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 65; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$6 85 ⅌ bbl.

Southern Flour has been quoted steady, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 630 bbls., at $6 35@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra ⅌ bbl. There has been a rather better demand noted for Rye Flour at $4 15@$5 10 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet at $3 60@$4 for White and Yellow Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 30 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 15@$3 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been extremely dull today, with prices quoted nominally about 2c. ⅌ bushel lower and with but few transactions reported, the home and export call having been very limited. Sales have been made since our last of only 36,000 bushels, including very choice White Western, for export, at $1 75; Red and Amber Western, in lots, at $1 55@$1 63; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 50, afloat, for milling, closing with $1 49 as the best bid for prime, and Amber Canada, in bond, at $1 60 for export....Corn has been in less demand and less firm in price. The offerings of New have been more liberal at the going rates, leading to a fair business. Sales have been reported since our last of 107,000 bushels at 78½c.@79c. for Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 79c. for Prime, prompt delivery; 78c. nominally for do. in store; 76c.@78c. for new do.; 79c.@80c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat, chiefly at 79c., afloat, and 81c.@85. nominally for White Western and Southern....Rye has been in demand at 90c. for Western, but has been held 3c.@5c. a bushel higher, thus preventing free dealings....Barley has been in good request and quoted rather stronger in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 bushels at $1 26@$1 28 for Canada West, in store and afloat; $1 10 for four-rowed, and 85c.@95c. for two-rowed State, and 90c.@$1 for Western, chiefly at $1 for full boat-loads, in store, ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt quiet at previous nominal prices....Oats have been in less request, the lighter offerings of desirable samples and firmer views of holders checking the trade and speculative inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at 56c.@56½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 54½c. for straight do., in store; 52½c.@55c. for Black; 56c.@56½c. for State; 56c.@58c. for ordinary to prime White Western and White Ohio from track, store and afloat, ⅌ bushel.

HOPS—Have been offered with less freedom, especially choice samples, which have been in rather better request at full prices. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 35c.@62c.; crop of 1870 at 20c.@30c., and other growths at 9c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been less activity in New-Orleans, but prices have been quoted steady, for the better qualities, the offerings having been lighter; 285 bbls. New crop changed hands at 50c.@55c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a fair call for Resin on the firm basis of $4 90@$5 for strained, ⅌ 280 lbs.; and a pretty brisk inquiry for Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@65½c. for merchantable, with sales reported of 420 bbls. of the latter. Otherwise the market was quiet. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@65½c. for merchantable; Crude nominal. Resin, $4 85@$10 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window-glass. Tar, $3 37@$3 62; Pitch, $4 75@$5 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—There has been a light movement noted in most kinds, but holders have been quite confident; and for Linseed, Cotton-seed, Menhaden and Lard Oils, prices have been quoted rather stronger. We quote: Crude Whale at 78c.@80c.; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached at $1 75@$1 80; Lard-oil, 80c.@85c.; Red-oil at 48c.@60c. Linseed-oil at 73c.@75c., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 27½@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 52½c.@55c.; Extra Refined Seal at 72½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, 52½c.@55c.; Yellow, 60c.@65c.; White, 70c.@72½c. ⅌ gallon; Tallow-oil, 77½c.@82½c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined Oil has been in demand at 22½c.@23c., but has been held in most instances as high as 23½c.@23¾c., here, thus checking operations; sales included 800 bbls. at 23c., and 2,000 bbls., December delivery, old contracts, at 22½c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia, the quotations ranged from 22½c.@22¾c. on a firmer but irregular and quiet market....Refined Oil, in cases, quoted here at 27½c.@28c., but quite tame....Crude Oil, in bulk, in more urgent demand and quoted firmer; some 1,500 bbls. heavy Oil were reported sold at equal to 13½c. for regular, closing with 13¾c. bid, and 14c.@14½c. asked. Shipping Crude continues quiet at 17½c.@17¾c....Naphtha wholly nominal....The Creek quotations were $4 20 on the Upper, and $4 30@$4 35 on the Lower Roads, on a strong though tame market.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quite dull, but held with a fair show of firmness, other kinds slow and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 410 bbls., early delivery at $13 50 for Western Mess, $15@$15 50 for new City and Country Mess, $9 75@$10 25 for Prime to Extra Prime, $12 for new Extra Prime, $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a very slack demand noted for Western Mess, on the previous basis as to price....Dressed Hogs have been in request at 6c.@6½c. for City, and 5½c.@6c. for Western, ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been in less request at 9c.@11c. for Hams, 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 7½c.@8½c. for Bellies, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 150 pks....Bacon has been less active, but without further material change as to price; sales have been reported since our last of 1,550 boxes, including 135 boxes Long and Short Clear, early delivery, at 7¾c.@8c.; and for forward delivery here, 800 boxes Short Clear, December, January, and February, at 8c.@8¼c.; and at Chicago, for December delivery, 200 boxes Short Rib at 6⅞c.; 150 boxes Long Clear at 6⅞c.; 100 boxes Short Clear at 6⅞c., and 150 boxes Cumberland at 6¼c., ⅌ lb....Lard has been held with firmness, but has been lightly dealt in. Sales have been reported of 670 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9½c.@9¾c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9½c.@9⅝c. for Western Steam, 9⅞c. for Kettle-rendered, 9⅞c.@9¾c. for City, 8¾c.@9½c. for No. 1 and 9⅝c.@10c. for Refined. For forward delivery business has been light at about former figures, with sales reported of equal to 750 tcs. Western Steam, including 500 tcs., seller December, at 9½c.; 250 tcs., seller January, at 9⅝c., ⅌ lb....Beef has been in moderate demand within the range of from $7@$10 50 for Mess and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 175 bbls. Tierce Beef has been inactive at from $12@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 for India Mess; $22 50@$25 50 for fancy City do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at $22@$24 for new; sales 160 bbls....Butter and Cheese continue quiet at about former prices.

SEEDS—Clover has been offered less freely, and has been quoted a shade firmer on a fairly active inquiry for desirable samples, mainly for shipment. Sales, 2,400 bags at 11⅛c.@11¼c. for the best Indiana, and 11½c.@11¾c. for Ohio. Other kinds quiet.

SUGARS—There has been a very tame bidding for stock today both for refining and trade purposes, yet values have been quoted nominally steady. The principal sellers have not been urgent to place desirable samples, and have been insisting on full asking rates. Sales have been reported of only 80 hhds. scant good Refining Porto Rico at 9⅜c., and 23 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, at 10¼c. ⅌ lb. We quote fair refining grades Cuba nominally at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; good do at 9⅜c.; prime do. at 9½c.; Refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8¾c.@9⅝c.; Grocery Grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, at 9¾c.@10⅝c. ⅌ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅜c.@9⅝c., Manila, in bags, at 7¾c.@8⅜c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less demand at 10¾c.@12½c., as the extremes.

TALLOW—Has been quoted a shade cheaper, on a livelier business; sales, 351,000 lbs. common to choice at 9c.@9⅜c., mainly at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for good to choice samples. Of Stearine, 46,000 lbs. were sold at 9⅜c. for prime, in hogsheads.

WHISKY—Has been in good demand and firm; sales, 300 bbls., in lots, at $1 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been an unusually dull market reported today. Ship-owners have been more confident in their views, insisting on rather firmer rates, and offering room with reserve, both sail and steam. The demand for accommodation, however, has been comparatively tame, shippers having been unwilling to pay asking figures. The offerings, in the way of berth freights, were mostly of Grain, Cotton, Provisions and Clover-seed. In the way of charters, there was less animation apparent. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in some request, but the bids were generally below the views of owners, and negotiations were making very slow progress. A limited call was noted for vessels for the Cotton trade at about previous quotations. In other respects the market was without features of interest. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include 830 bales Cotton, in lots, mainly by steam, at 5-16d.@⅜d., but partly by sail at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 7½d.; 5,200 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 7½d. ⅌ bushel; 300 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 32s. 6d.; 1,150 boxes Cheese, by do., at 35s.@40s.; 190 pks. Tallow at 23s. 9d. by sail, and 30s. by steam, chiefly the former; 135 bags Clover-seed, by steam, on private terms; also a British ship, 1,163 tons, placed on the berth, for general cargo. For the Continent, a British ship, 1,012 tons, with equal to 6,800 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, chartered previous to arrival, on private terms; also, a British bark, 592 tons, with about 1,800 bales Cotton, from Savannah or Charleston, reported at 9c. ⅌ lb. For Antwerp, 400 boxes Bacon, at 35s. ⅌ ton. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton ¾c. for compressed; 50 boxes Bacon and 300 tcs. Lard at 40s.; and 200 bags Clover-seed at 40s. ⅌ ton. For an Italian port, direct, a British schooner, 185 tons, with 6,000 cases Petroleum at 15d. ⅌ case. For Smyrna, a British brig, 179 tons, with about 7,000 cases Petroleum at 18d. ⅌ case.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1871.

There was no trade in Horned Cattle on this forenoon, except 3 Milch Cows, sold from $47 50@$65 ⅌ head. Veals, also, were not quoted. Sheep and Lambs were firm on a light run of stock, from 4½c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. Hogs active from 4¾c.@5c. ⅌ lb.

SALES TODAY.

At the Fortieth-street Hog Yards, KASE & HOUVER sold 405 Ohio Sheep, average weight, 84 lbs. ⅌ head, at 6¼c. ⅌ lb. JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 450 Sheep, poor Indiana, average weight 60 lbs. ⅌ head, at 4¾c. ⅌ lb. J. M. REID sold one car of Hogs at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; had offered 5c. ⅌ lb. for 7 cars of Western Hogs; held same for 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.

At the Communipaw Sheep Market, KASE & HOUVER sold 550 Jersey Ewes and Lambs, mixed, average per head 50 lbs. at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 80 Ohio Sheep, average weight 130 lb. ⅌ head, at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 4, 1871, 951 head of Horned Cattle, 3,795 Sheep and Lambs, 47 Veals, 12,688 Hogs, 30 Horses.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Dec. 6, 1871, 24,133 Hogs, 6,095 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals this day at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, 112 Sheep; due five cars of Sheep and Lambs, one car of Veals, one car of Horned Cattle. During past week S. MCGRAW sold at above yards 1,153 Sheep and Lambs for $5,580 52; 98 Veals for $531.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—FLOUR in good demand on Southern account; local demand light. WHEAT in good demand; No. 1 Spring, $1 26; No. 2 do., $1 19¾; No. 3 do., $1 10@$1 11; No. 2 Spring, seller December, $1 19¾; seller last half, $1 20¾; seller January, $1 21¾. CORN in good demand; No. 2 Mixed, 41¾c.; Rejected, 39c.@39½c.; No. 2 Mixed, seller January, 42¼c.; seller May, 48c.@48¼c. OATS in good demand; No. 2, 33c.; Rejected, 31c.; No. 2, seller January, 33c.@33¼c.; seller May, 38c. RYE quiet and weak; No. 2, 62½c. BARLEY in fair demand, higher; No. 2 Spring, 63c.@63½c.; No. 3 do., 53c.@53½c.; No. 2 Spring, seller January, 64c.@64½c. PORK firm and in fair demand, $12 95; seller January, $13 15@$13 62½; seller February, $13 45@$13 50; seller March, $13 70@$13 75. Green MEATS steady and unchanged. Dry-salted MEATS unchanged. Boxed MEATS—Short Rib and Short Clear Middles held an ⅛c. higher. Live HOGS firm and in fair demand, $3 95@$4 20; bulk of sales at $4; Dressed, $4 65@$4 75. CATTLE firm. WHISKY in fair demand and higher; sales at 90c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 83,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley and 18,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley and 3,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 450 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels. FLOUR—City trade only. WHEAT—Nothing doing. CORN dull; sales, 3,000 bushels, in lots, at 60c.@61c., as to quality. OATS held at 46c. RYE neglected. BARLEY inactive. SEEDS inactive. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES dull and unchanged. CATTLE—Supply, 3,298 head; market rules steady; prices, ¼c. better; considerable stock in transit delayed West; sales, 50 head Michigan Steers, 1,193 to 1,210 lbs., at $4 37½@$5; 113 Ohio, 1,015 to 1,462 lbs., at $4 12½@$6 25; 56 do., premium, averaging 1,615 lbs., at $6 50; 97 Illinois, 1,123 to 1,175 lbs., at $4 50; 32 choice Kentucky, averaging 1,433 lbs., at $8 12½; 67 Missouri, averaging 1,192 lbs., at $5. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,462 head; stock scarce and in demand; prices ¼c.@⅜c. better; sales, 392 Ohio Sheep, 84 to 94 lbs., at $5 30@$5 55; 939 Canada Sheep, 117 to 136 lbs., at $5 25@$5 50; 939 Canada Lambs, 73 to 94 lbs., at $6 25@$6 75. HOGS—Receipts, 1,522 head; market brisk; all sold at prices 10c.@30c. better; sales at $4 50@$4 65.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—FLOUR firm; Fall Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Extra, $5 85@$6 15; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 65. WHEAT—Spring higher; No. 2 at $1 32½; Fall firm and higher; No. 3 Red, $1 47, held higher; No. 2 Red, $1 55. CORN steady; Mixed, on track, 44c.@45c. OATS dull and easy; Mixed, on track, 44c.@44½c. BARLEY firm; Prime Fall, 75c. RYE firm at 75c. WHISKY irregular; sales at 89c.@90c. PORK firmer; order lots, $13; generally held 25c.@50c. higher. Dry-salted MEATS quiet and steady; order lots packed Shoulders, 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib, 6¼c. BACON unchanged. LARD firm at 8¾c., spot, seller January. Live HOGS firm and active; sales at $4@$4 30; some fancy at $4 40. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—FLOUR steady; Family, $6 65@$6 90. WHEAT firm and scarce, $1 43@$1 45. CORN firm and in fair demand, 46c.@47c. RYE unchanged and quiet. OATS unchanged. BARLEY in fair demand and firm, 75c.@87c. PORK quiet and unchanged, $13 50. LARD firm, 8¾c.@9c. Bulk MEATS unchanged and quiet; Shoulders, two-thirds cured, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c., cash; held at ¼c. higher, seller January. BACON dull and a shade lower; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Live HOGS quiet and weak at close; sales at $4 35@$4 55; receipts, 16,000. WHISKY in good demand; sales at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 6.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1 22; No. 2, $1 19⅜. OATS in fair demand; No. 2, 32c. CORN in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 41¼c. RYE firm and scarce; No. 1, 63½c. BARLEY firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Fall, 64c. Live HOGS steady at $3 90@$4 15. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour and 13,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6.—TOBACCO—Sales, 67 hhds.; Lugs, $6 50@$7 75; Low to Medium Cutting Leaf, $8@$17 50. BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR quiet and steady; Family, $6 25. GRAIN—Only local demand; unchanged prices. HOGS inactive at $4 45@$4 55; receipts, 5,000. PROVISIONS quiet but firm. PORK, $13@$13 50. Sugar-cured HAMS scarce; held at 7¾c.@8c. Bulk MEATS unchanged. LARD unchanged. WHISKY—Sales at 90c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 2,895 bales; exports to Spain, 310 bales; coastwise, 590 bales; sales, 3,300 bales; stock, 66,954 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—COTTON strong; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 9,055 bales; gross, 9,957 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,181 bales; sales, 8,500 bales; stock, 149,865 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 6.—COTTON active and excited; Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; net receipts, 1,324 bales; exports, coastwise, 617 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 36,550 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 6.—COTTON strong; Middling, 18½c.@18¾c.; net receipts, 1,558 bales; exports coastwise, 1,129 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 34,457 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 6.—COTTON strong; good Ordinary, 16¾c.; net receipts, 1,896 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,636 bales; coastwise, 727 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 31,684 bales.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 6.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18c.; receipts, 900 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money and 92⅜ for the account; United States 5-20 bonds, 1862, 92⅜; 1865, old, 92⅝; 1867, 95⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for the account, 92⅜; United States 5-20 bonds, 92⅜ for the old issue of 1865.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money and 92⅛ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅜; 1865s, 92⅜; 1867s, 95⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

PARIS, Dec. 6—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 85c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 6—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 97⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.@9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the day are estimated at 18,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 22,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for speculation and export. PROVISIONS—Pork, 50s. ⅌ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s. ⅌ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed active and firmer. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Midding Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day have been 22,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for speculation and export. PRODUCE—Petroleum, 14d. ⅌ gallon for Spirits.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—TALLOW, 48s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 5—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed buoyant at 49f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—Contracts are being made for the common crop of Centrifugal and Muscovado SUGARS at higher prices. The contracts for Clayed SUGAR are small. COAL-OIL, in tins, 3¾ reals. COOPERAGE dull. FREIGHTS—To Falmouth and orders, 35s. Sugar quiet and steady, No. 12 D. S., 10¼ reals. Exchange—On United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 1¾@1¾ ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, 3½@3¾ ⅌ cent. premium; 60 days' sight in gold, 11¼@11¾ ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, 13@13¾ ⅌ cent. premium; on London, 23¾ ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris 6½@7 ⅌ cent. premium.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Disastrous Fire in the Eastern District.

Soon after 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the frame building No. 108 Montrose-avenue, used as a shoe factory by GEORGE RUMPF, caused by the ignition of some kindling wood which had been left near the stove. The flames spread with rapidity and communicated to three frame buildings adjoining located on the rear of lots facing on Montrose-avenue. There were not less than twenty families occupying these buildings, numbering in all about 125 persons, all of whom escaped with their lives, but lost nearly all their property. The loss of JACOB KEIFER, who owned two of the tenements, is $23,000, on which he was insured for $10,500 in the American and Williamsburg City Companies. Alderman ROHER, who resided in the vicinity, saw the fire in time to save an infant in one of the houses. He then opened his grocery store, had fires built and coffee made, and sheltered and fed the homeless and destitute tenants of the burning buildings. The loss of GEO. RUMPF, who owned the factory in which the fire originated, is $2,700; insured in the Phenix and Humbold for $3,000. The loss of CHAS. BRAND, who occupied No. 104, is about $500; insured in the Kings County for $4,000. JOHN WELLS' house was damaged $100; insured in the Kings County for $1,000. The total loss will be about $35,000. The German Savings Bank had a narrow escape, and some of the depositors lost their books, but arrangements are made to enable them to draw their deposits.

A Ship Partially Destroyed by Fire.

The ship *Pearl of India*, lying at the Empire Stores, foot of Main-street, and loaded with hides, corn and cotton, ready for sea, caught fire about 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, and was nearly destroyed. The Captain, DUNCAN JOHNSON, states that he went to bed about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, and was awakened by the smell of fire, and gave the alarm, but the flames were under too much headway to be readily extinguished. There were forty-nine bales of cotton between decks, nearly under the cabin, and the fire may have originated there. The ship is owned by HENRY FERGUSON & CO., of Greenock, Scotland. The firemen soon arrived on the spot and succeeded in extinguishing the flames in the course of about an hour. The cargo was badly damaged by water, and will have to be removed. The Captain lost everything that was in the cabin, and estimates his loss at £150 sterling. The vessel is damaged to the amount of $5,000, and the total loss of ship and cargo will amount to $10,000. Capt. JOHNSON was compelled to borrow sufficient clothing to enable him to appear in the streets, for he escaped with nothing but his night clothes and pantaloons.

The Offal Nuisance.

An application was made before Judge PRATT, yesterday, for an injunction to restrain EDWARD CLARK and all persons acting under him from placing any offal or any other offensive substance upon the dock at the foot of Division-avenue, in the Eastern District. The plaintiffs, JOSEPH A. MOLLER, CARSTEN SIERCH, ALDRICH HARKEN and FREDERICK BEHRENS, also claim $20,000 damages for the injury that has resulted to their business from the deposit of offal from that dock heretofore. The plaintiffs are large sugar refiners in the Eastern District, and the defendant is the contractor with the city to remove all the offal from the Eastern District.

On the 25th of last month Justice GILBERT granted a temporary injunction in accordance with the prayer of the complaint, and also an order to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

Justice PRATT, at the conclusion of the argument, took the papers, and said that the case must be tried at the special term, a week from next Monday; meantime the parties to take testimony to be submitted. He said he would dissolve the injunction until that time.

Fair at the Puritan Church.

A grand bazaar is now being held at the Puritan Church, corner of Lafayette and Marcy avenues, which will close on Friday night. It has been visited by large numbers of the friends of the church every evening, and is thus far a decided success.

Brief Notes.

The total deaths last week were 149, of which six were from small-pox.

The rooms of Mrs. RAUB, No. 147 Remsen-street, E. D., were entered by a sneak thief on Tuesday night, who stole $50.

The payment of pensions which became due on the 4th inst., was commenced yesterday by Gen. JOHN HALL. There are about 2,500 pensioners on the roll in his office.

JAMES C. CANINGTON was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining a barrel of Scotch whisky, valued at $160, by false pretenses, from STONEBRIDGE & MARTIN, of New-York.

The members of the Universalist Church, in Fourth-street, Eastern District, of which Rev. ALFRED GUNNISON is pastor, have resolved to build a new church.

Officer THOMAS JOHNSON, of the Third Precinct, was dismissed from the force, yesterday, having been found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer.

The Dean of Chester will deliver an address on "Woman's Work in the Church," in St. Ann's, on the Heights, to-morrow evening at 7½ P. M. The Bishop of the Diocese will preside.

LAWRENCE HANLY, a prominent Democratic politician, died yesterday, after a long illness. He resided in Schermerhorn-street, near Smith, and accumulated considerable property during the war in the bounty business.

Mrs. ST. CLAIR and her husband, who were indicted for keeping a disorderly house at No. 42 Fleet-street, were tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Mrs. HELEN MCSHAW, residing at No. 178 Marshall-street, entered the Health Office on Tuesday, with her infant, nine months old, suffering from small-pox. Mother and child were sent to Flatbush.

JOHN S. BOGART, foreman of the Water Board, is an aspirant for the position of Keeper of the Penitentiary. This is thought to be a dodge of the "Boss" to draw off NEWMAN's supporters, as BOGART was a few years ago a member of the Board of Supervisors.

The Police Commissioners yesterday reprimanded Sergt. DOBBIN, of the Third Precinct, and fined him seven days' pay for refusing to allow a citizen to be present at the canvassing of the votes cast at the Sixth District, Sixth Ward.

Judge PRATT yesterday authorized the DeKalb-avenue Methodist Church to borrow $20,000 from the Seamen's Savings Bank of New-York, on giving a mortgage for that amount on the real estate belonging to the Church on DeKalb-avenue, near Kent. The money is to be applied to the discharge of two mortgages for $12,000 now on the property, and to the making of alterations and additions to their church edifice.

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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA FILLE DU REGIMENT, (French Opera.)—M. Capoul and Miss Cary.

AIMEE'S OPERA-HOUSE.—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Aimee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HAMLET—Mr. Edwin Booth.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN—Mr. Frank Mayo.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEDALE—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiraify Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

WEBER'S HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mrs. T. P. Rowe.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. Santley.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
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New-York City.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The office of THE TIMES in WASHINGTON has been removed to No. 1,330 F-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, where all persons having business with, or information for, the correspondent in charge are requested to forward communications.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Beginning of the Session.

Congress appears to be approaching its work in a right spirit. Mr. JENCKES' Civil Service bill—which we have many times recommended to the public—has already been introduced into the Senate and the House, and it is hard to believe that it will encounter a very formidable opposition. Still, it is as well to remember that while active politicians generally pretend to be very much in favor of civil service reform, they are not altogether pleased with some of the consequences it would produce. The prospect of having no offices to distribute is rather a dismal one for some persons who now occupy prominent positions. If offices are only to be given to those who deserve them, perhaps Congressmen and others will soon come to be elected solely on their merits, and then what would be the fate of some who at present hold seats? The "influence" of a politician is too often measured exclusively by the number of nice places he can get for his friends, and if he can get no places at all he is not unlikely to lose his own. Thus, there are many aspiring politicians who will not much relish the prospect of civil service reform based on competitive examination. In this City a great outcry is made about the removal of officials from the Custom-house to suit the interests of cliques or parties. Yet we all know that the party which makes the outcry would act in the very same way if it happened to be in power. If Senator FENTON could do as he liked in the Custom-house to-morrow, does anybody suppose that he would carry out the admirable principles which his journals so industriously preach now? No—he would at once set to work lopping off the heads of all the "Conkling" men, and then we should hear no more from him about the "favoritism" of the Collector.

We are for abolishing this system root and branch, without reference to who may be the gainer or who the loser, and in the belief that the public interests can only be served effectively in that manner. It is all very fine to throw upon President GRANT all the blame of our not having a good civil service system now, as if a President could of his own free will carry out a measure to which the great political parties have long shown an utter indifference, if not an invincible antipathy. The evils under which we suffer are of gradual growth, and now that we are fully alive to their magnitude, we must needs find a scapegoat and make him bear all the burden of them. No President has ever shown half the interest in civil service reform that Gen. GRANT has taken. But he must be supported by Congress, and hitherto he has received no support worth speaking of. This session there is a better prospect before us. The people want to see men appointed to offices on the ground of their fitness alone. That demand is one of the incidental results of the fall of the Tammany Ring. A healthy public sentiment is once more aroused. The country is sick of seeing corruption. It will have a very decided change, and we hope that what has already taken place in Congress indicates that the representatives of the people appreciate this feeling and will yield to it.

In regard to the reduction of taxation, we are likely to have a troubled session. Secretary BOUTWELL evidently holds far less progressive ideas on the subject of lightening the people's burdens than President GRANT. He sticks to his own opinions with great firmness—which is sometimes a very good point in a man, but it is important that his opinions should be sound and just. Mr. BOUTWELL certainly does not seem to be quite up with the spirit of the times. We can scarcely say that we hope he will modify his policy, because he has had every opportunity of thinking over the matter, and if he were capable of making any change in his views he would have done it before now. Congress, however, is adequate to carry out the wishes of the people. What the people ask is a little breathing spell. Never before was so large an amount of money raised by taxation with so little grumbling. But though the back has stooped willingly to the burden, the load ought to be very sensibly reduced now. Let the Republican members of Congress think the subject over carefully. They will see that the expectations of the public are not only intrinsically just, but that they cannot be disregarded with safety.

Post-Office and Telegraph Companies.

The directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company met yesterday, and voted unanimously against the acquisition of their lines by the Government. They will proceed to draw up a formal protest against it, and will spare no amount of opposition to defeat the project. The wiseacres who saw in the Government proposal a scheme to bull Western Union shares, must, therefore, seek for some other theory to account for its origin. The fact is, that no negotiations whatever have been held between the Western Union Company and the Government with a view to a transfer of its property. Whatever may have been the case with minor companies, the recommendation to Congress to give the Post-Office control over the telegraph lines was, evidently, as much a surprise to the Western Union Company as to the general public. Both Mr. CRESWELL and the President have jumped too hastily to the conclusion that the scheme is either feasible or likely to prove of public benefit. The only people who have a tangible interest in the success of the postal telegraph scheme, are a number of spurious companies whose existence hangs by a very slender thread, and to whom Government purchase would be a welcome release from impending bankruptcy. The public Treasury would be called upon to assume the liabilities of such concerns, and their promoters would pocket a very respectable share of public money.

If the nation is to go into business at all, it can hardly be expected to undertake a commercial enterprise which is so largely tainted with failure. In the United States, there are in operation eight telegraph companies transacting business in competition with the Western Union Company, having about ten thousand miles of line, and represented by an aggregate capital of over sixteen millions of dollars. These companies have not earned their current expenses, and some of them have already incurred debts for a greater amount than their property is worth. Recently, one of the best constructed and patronized of these lines—that belonging to the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company, whose capital was $1,050,000—was sold at auction for the benefit of its creditors, and brought *less than the amount of debt incurred in its operation*. The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, having 3,744 miles of line, and a capital of ten millions of dollars, has recently issued a circular to its stockholders, announcing that the Company has a floating debt of nearly $130,000, and calling upon each stockholder to surrender and contribute one-fourth part of their stock for sale, at ten dollars per share, for its extinguishment.

Even were it probable that under united management the entire telegraph system of the country could be worked at a profit, after being acquired at a fair valuation, it cannot be too often repeated that our Post-office is the most incapable of any agency that could be selected for the purpose. When it takes at least two days for a letter to pass from New-York to Brooklyn, and when an interval varying from thirty to forty-eight hours is required to deliver a letter posted above Twenty-third-street and addressed to the lower part of the City, we are furnished with the best of all proofs that the telegraph system would, in the hands of the Post-office, be completely and consistently bungled. Mr. CRESWELL lays great stress upon the fact that the British postal telegraphs have been a source of national revenue. To make the comparison complete, the Post-master-General should have explained why our Post-office Department costs the nation from four to five millions a year. If the Department cannot make its legitimate business of letter-carrying pay, it is in the last degree improbable that it could render remunerative the work of telegraphing. It is not, moreover, altogether certain that the British system, with all its exceptional advantages drawn from density of population and the trifling extent of distance traversed, has been a pecuniary success. A careful examination of the financial statements made up to March 31, 1871, shows that a great many charges are put to capital account which ought to rank under current expenses. There are no charges, for example, under the latter head, for repairs and maintenance of line, on which the Western Union Company annually expends nearly one million of dollars. So far, it is an open question whether postal telegraphs, worked under the most advantageous circumstances, are self-sustaining. They could not be tried under auspices more unfavorable than those which would attend them here. They would, beyond doubt, prove a permanent obstacle to business transactions, a blundering vehicle of news transmission, and would cost the nation, into the bargain, an exorbitant sum in the shape of purchase-money, and a large amount every year in the shape of financial deficits. Under these circumstances, the sooner the scheme is shelved the better, and the President, who has obviously been misled on the subject, cannot too soon withdraw his recommendation.

Reduction of Taxation.

As we have already observed, the contrast between the views of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of revenue reform is somewhat striking. The President sees how the present rate of taxation is eating into the means of every one, and that a burden is placed upon the people out of proportion to their ability. He urges accordingly that both customs and internal taxes be reduced, so as to bring "the greatest relief to the greatest number." The statement will meet the approval of all revenue reformers.

The Secretary, on the other hand, is ready to reduce internal taxation to the amount of sixteen millions, by taking off taxes from everything but stamps, spirits, tobacco and malt liquors; thus making the whole revenue from internal sources about one hundred and ten million dollars. But in the enormous income expected from customs—namely, two hundred and twelve million dollars—he is only willing to relieve us of twenty million dollars, which is scarcely more than the regular annual increase of the revenue—its "elasticity," as economists absurdly call it—resulting from growth of population. For payments on account of the public debt, including the Sinking Fund, he is willing to allow fifty million dollars.

Thus his total proposed reduction of taxation is only $36,000,000, and, so far as customs are concerned, he would only relieve us of fifty per cent. of the duties on salt, fifty cents a ton on bituminous coal, and a portion of the duties on raw hides and skins,—at the same time entirely removing the taxes from a great number of imported articles, not produced here, but entering into our manufactures, which yield but small revenue.

We are confident we do not mistake the temper of the people when we say that this small reduction of burdens will by no means satisfy them. Every man, woman, and child in the country is paying something of the heavy taxes levied in the tariff, and each one is poorer in consequence. The farmers especially feel them in the prices of all machinery, building material, and clothing. All branches of manufacture feel them, and many are utterly unable in consequence to compete with foreign manufacturers. It is not "foreign pauper labor" which is ruining American manufacture, but prices of raw material, lumber, iron, steel, fine wool and other equally important elements. Owing to the most unfortunate abolition of the Commission on Internal Revenue, Mr. BOUTWELL's recommendations have no intelligible scientific basis to go upon. We cannot tell from his report, where the reduction of duties should be placed, what industries would be most benefited by it, and what most hampered, and we learn absolutely nothing of the depressed condition of our manufactures, except in one branch—ship-building. We only know from Mr. BOUTWELL that the customs alone of 1871 were some twelve millions in excess of the year 1870, despite the lowering of the tariff—thus again illustrating the principle so often urged by economists, that a lessening of the tax often increases the revenue.

Instead of a reduction of twenty millions of tariff taxes, there ought to be from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 reduction. A tariff revenue of $212,000,000 is equivalent to an expenditure of four dollars per capita in 1872 for every one in 1860. This is excessive. This generation should not rightly be called upon to bear so large a proportion of the expenses of the war. In apportioning the reduction of $75,000,000 among the various articles imported, the true principle to consider is that alluded to by the President—"the greatest relief to the greatest number."

Now, we well know, that the masses are not especially relieved by reducing taxes on luxuries; indeed, it is a sound principle of political economy that luxuries should always be a principal source of taxation. Therefore all articles such as silks, wines, liquors and ornaments should pay the highest revenue duty. Then, among those which are lightened, should rank first the "raw material" of manufacture—all those articles which enter into our processes of production, and which are especially used by the laboring classes.

Take as an instance wool. Every working man must use woolen goods; but owing to the tariff taxes on fine wool, dye-stuffs, and other materials, the price is excessively high for these articles, and yet the foreign manufacturer is able to import some fifty million dollars worth of these goods every year. With all this, the farmer is not benefited, as the price of our coarse wool and of mutton has been at the lowest, and the number of sheep is diminishing. If our manufacturers could have the "raw material" of fine wool to mix with the native coarse wool at a low rate, they could produce cheaper goods, relieve the working classes, and give a greater market to our sheep-raisers. The tax in this case has almost ruined farmer and manufacturer both, and has burdened all consumers.

A similar principle will apply to a reduction of duty on pig-iron, steel-rails, and lumber. In one form or other these articles are the "raw material" for an immense proportion of our manufactures, and for the labors of the farmers. Their cost enters into the cost of freight as well as production. A great reduction of the taxes on them would at once enable many of our manufacturers to compete with foreign manufacturers, and would increase home demand so that as much pig-iron and lumber would be produced here as before. We should all find houses, machinery, tools and freights cheaper, and every man would be richer, while our own producers would not be injured.

The Dock Commission.

We yesterday reviewed the history of the Department of Docks, with the design of showing that although this Commission has been singled out of the many created by the City charter as specially deserving of praise and far beyond reproach, it yet contained within it two of Tammany's most faithful henchmen, and has not failed to do the bidding of its creators. We showed that the most important office in the Commission—that of Treasurer—was first bestowed, by election of its members, on HUGH SMITH—of notorious Tammany affiliations, and SWEENY's bosom friend—and that when afterward this useful ally was designed by his masters for other service, and so resigned his place, his brother, HENRY A. SMITH, of the same ilk by blood, association, and common purpose, was given a place in the Commission, and immediately elected to the desired post of Treasurer. Our purpose then was mainly to point out the damaging connection of the Commission with the Ring, and the opportunity which was afforded for Tammany to exert its baleful influence over all its operations, in spite of the respectability of a portion of the Commissioners. We did not attempt to criticise in detail the performance of the Commission, so far as its special work of dock improvement was concerned, contenting ourselves with the general assertion that nothing of any account had so far been accomplished.

Mr. RICHARD M. HENRY, one of the Commissioners, however, takes us to task for injustice done to his Board. Yet he does not deny a single one of our statements, or offer any explanation of the very suspicious fact that the two notorious SMITHS were successively elected to the office of Treasurer. We said that the pay-rolls were manipulated and swelled for election purposes. Mr. HENRY does not deny the truth of that. We will say further, what we know from common report, that the Commissioners were assessed by TWEED for the last election, and that two, at least, of them—one "eminently respectable"—promptly paid the price. Will he deny that?

Mr. HENRY confines himself to the declaration first, that the Controller failed to give the Commission all the money they wanted; and, second, that they have not got the City into debt. This undoubtedly is true. We freely acknowledge that the salaries of the Commissioners, (fifty thousand dollars a year,) the expenses of the office, clerks, engineers, assistants, &c., must have consumed the principal part of what they did get, and we recognize the obligation we are under to them for not going further and doing something besides obtaining plans and surveys, and so getting the City deeper into debt. But the question is whether they have justified their appointment, and the elaborate and expensive machinery with which they have surrounded themselves. Mr. HENRY does not show us that anything of any account has been accomplished, and so does not answer our point. Of the work, such as it has been, of the Commission, we may have occasion to speak again more particularly, and to show what might have been done.

Homes for Working Men.

The task of providing comfortable and cheap homes for working men has long engaged the attention and efforts of practical benevolence. Another movement to this end was made about a fortnight ago at Liverpool, where the Artisans', Laborers' and General Dwellings Company (Limited) celebrated the completion of two terraces of model dwellings, containing thirty-nine houses in all. They are built of the best material throughout, differing only in size and interior arrangement, and special care has been given to securing dryness and thorough ventilation, the two things in which ordinary tenement-houses are apt to be deficient. The foundations are concrete, the roof waterproof, and all the houses and every room in them are ventilated by the same apparatus. Shareholders in the Company are to have preference as tenants, and it is the aim of the Company to induce occupants to become owners of their houses as soon as practicable. The Company will begin the erection of nearly one hundred additional dwellings on the same plan.

The movement is undoubtedly one of great importance and usefulness. The provision for encouraging working men to become freeholders is especially commendable. The ownership of a house, however small, tends to give a feeling of independence and self-respect, which is one of the most effective agents in elevating the condition of the working classes. One of the pleasantest features of Philadelphia is the number of small neat dwellings, occupied by mechanics and artisans. Here, unhappily, our space is so contracted that such an enterprise would be out of the question within City limits, or even beyond them until we have a suitable system of suburban railways. But something might be done by a judicious combination of capital and philanthropy, in the way of apartment houses for working men, to relieve the misery and degradation they are now subjected to by being forced to huddle together in filthy tenements. Mr. STEWART's Home for Working Girls shows what may be accomplished in this direction. A much more comprehensive and equally noble charity would be reached by providing homes for the families of working men. Long leases would give them all the permanence and independence of a freehold, and, by a modification of the well-known "flat" system, secure all needful privacy. Why should we not have an Artisans', Laborers' and General Dwellings Company?

The Italian Opera—A New Combination.

It is many a day since so prosperous a season of Italian Opera has been known in New-York as that which closes on Saturday at the Academy of Music. The management has kept faith with the public, and the public have liberally responded by sustaining the management. Previous experiments often had been disastrous, mainly because they were so unconscionably bad that the community had almost learned to greet the very mention of opera with contempt. It would be going too far to assert that matters at the Academy this season have been in every respect what they should be. Mr. STRAKOSCH has, however, come so much nearer the standard, and to his initiatory promises, than we have been accustomed to see, that he deserves and receives a goodly measure of public gratitude.

The powerful attraction of Mlle. NILSSON has, of course, been the main stay of the season. It very seldom happens here that the performance of famous artists surpasses, or even equals, their reputation. The obvious reason for this is that such artists have been extremely apt to deter visiting the United States until they are past their prime. Such was the case with poor GRISI, not to name other distinguished singers. This, it must be owned, is neither complimentary to our audience, nor favorable to a just estimate of the performers' powers. No such misfortune is to be deplored in the case of Mlle. NILSSON. Her impersonation of several characters lately seen in New-York has been pronounced of unsurpassed excellence by the first judges in Europe; but we doubt whether she has ever sung *Marguerite* or *Mignon* so well in Europe as here. Mlle. NILSSON is just at the age, and just at the point of professional experience, when lyric genius is apt to find its ripest and most symmetrical development. Somewhat later she will pass through the usual dangers, when the voice is likely to lose its freshness, and when acting is prone to become conventional. At present both are perfect. Mlle. NILSSON is still girlish enough to look and to feel like *Lucia* or *Mignon*, and yet has entered upon that epoch of womanhood which brings capacity, unknown to most girls, to see and to know the meaning of passion. Mlle. NILSSON has made herself a grand position here, and we are not surprised to learn that she contemplates making America her future home.

Of the singers supporting Mlle. NILSSON, M. CAPOUL and Sig. BRIGNOLI have been the tenors. The former was originally met by the public in a spirit of some coldness, partly, perhaps, because of rather extravagant praises sounded for him in Boston, and partly from a prejudice entertained by some against the French, as distinguished from the Italian, school. Considerable diversity of opinion continued to prevail, too, for some time after M. CAPOUL appeared. His earnestness, however, and unusual histrionic talent aided his fine voice and thorough training, and M. CAPOUL has now sung and acted his way into great popularity. Our old favorite, Signor BRIGNOLI, is too well known and liked here to need present eulogy. We need only say that his efforts this season have been warmly appreciated, although he has had but limited opportunity to show how they may now compare with those of former days. Mlle. LEON DUVAL, a lady of personal attraction, and a singer of much accomplishment, has ably filled the leading rôles not assumed by Mlle. NILSSON, making an agreeable first impression in "Il Barbiére," and a more decided success in "Mignon." Our American contralto, Miss CARY, has shown, most satisfactorily, what she can do in opera by making herself as acceptable on the stage as in the concert room. M. JAMET, the basso, has been well liked, his most effective part hitherto having been *Mephistopheles* in "Faust," and M. BARRE, the baritone, has likewise been heard with pleasure as a cultivated and judicious artist, although his voice lacks the weight and resonance to which, in such parts as he has filled, our public have been accustomed. Another dramatic baritone, understood to be of M. STRAKOSCH's company, has not yet sung here. There has been little, indeed, of which to complain, except the scenery, some of which is simply disgraceful, and should either be painted out or destroyed.

Mr. STRAKOSCH's company go next week to Philadelphia, and our season of Italian opera will thus end. It is a pity that this should be the case. The public appetite for opera has only been whetted by what has been bestowed, and music-loving society will lose too soon its most cherished amusement. A combination is, however, talked of which may supply the unwelcome gap. Our suggestion that Miss KELLOGG should be engaged, and should sing in some operas with Mlle. NILSSON, has not been followed, although Miss KELLOGG has been in town during the season, and, we presume, would have been not unwilling to entertain the proposition. It is, however, hoped that a combination may be brought about between Miss KELLOGG, Signor WACHTEL and Mr. SANTLEY, and that, with these three great names to head it, a new operatic company may be formed, which shall begin its representations in this City. This would be a brilliant combination, and its overwhelming success might be fairly counted upon from the first.

MINOR TOPICS.

On July 5, 1862, the reported capture of Vicksburg sent gold down to 109¾, at which figure transactions to the amount of $22,000 were reported in Wall-street. Yesterday, gold again touched 109¾, with a fair prospect that this rate will not be greatly exceeded for some time to come. There are so many artificial causes at work "on the Street" to advance or depress the value of our national paper money, this being the true significance of a rise or fall in gold, that it is somewhat premature to speculate upon the quotations of yesterday as an encouraging symptom of an early resumption of specie payments being possible. To the general public the immediate interest of such a movement centres in the fact that the price of clothing, provisions, and in fact, of all the necessaries of life, ought to be sensibly affected by it. The family grocer is perfectly certain to be duly apprised of a rise in gold, and to fix his prices accordingly. He has, however, an incurable want of discernment as to the proper time for letting rates down again. With the prospect of a severe Winter before us, the poorer class, at least, will require all the advantages of cheap living which can possibly be afforded, to render existence tolerable, not to say possible.

A specially well-informed Mexican correspondent gives in another column a brief and clear statement of the actual condition of affairs in Mexico. It will be read with interest by all who have watched the signs of renewed turbulence in that unhappy country. In spite of the many disorders from which Mexico has suffered, there has always been in the minds of its people a stubborn love for a Republican form of Government. It is to be hoped that the prediction of our correspondent, that the present insurrectionary movement will be at an end within a few months, will prove correct, and that the improvements he suggests will then be feasible.

There was another secret meeting, yesterday, of the Directors of the Viaduct Railroad, when JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, the President, is reported to have made a speech, in which he said that "the Company had no pet scheme in view; but they would examine all plans which were feasible and proceed with the work as quickly as possible." The Viaduct scheme must be in a bad way, when, after nine months' labor, the Company is obliged to confess that its aims are still very indefinite. It would appear to have taken them all this time to weed out the thieves from the Board of Directors. But the Company are not rid of them yet. If they will take the trouble to read the charter of the Viaduct, they will find that the Company cannot take the first step toward building the road without the consent of TWEED and HALL. Section 13 provides that, before any maps or plans showing the route of the road are filed, they shall be submitted to a Board of Commissioners consisting of the Governor, the Mayor, and the Commissioner of Public Works; and the "approval in writing of said Commissioners, of said plans, shall be a condition precedent to any proceedings by said corporation for acquiring title to any lands or premises required for such railway." So that TWEED and HALL have got the best of them after all.

The *Commercial Advertiser* thinks that when Gov. HOFFMAN deserts the Democratic Party, and forms an alliance with GREELEY and SUMNER, the millenium will not be far off. Perhaps so, but what is to happen when the Democratic Party deserts itself, as it now proposes to do? The "passive policy," which is now advocated by the leading Democrats of the country, is equivalent, as we understand it, to suicide and utter annihilation of the party. There will be no occasion, therefore, for Gov. HOFFMAN to "desert the Democratic Party," for there will be no party to desert. Moreover, HOFFMAN is not in a position to derive any further benefit from his party, even in his own State, if it were to exist during the remainder of his natural life. He is just the man we should expect to form an alliance with GREELEY and SUMNER, or any other "soreheads," and it is fortunate for him that the whole Democratic Party is as badly off as himself.

In addition to the improvements which Mr. VANDERBILT has introduced on the Fourth-avenue line, why does he not adopt on the Hudson River Road, for way-trains, the excellent system of heating used by the New-Haven and New-York Road? On that line the cars are warmed by hot water pipes at the feet, so that the head is kept cool and the feet warm. The present system on the Hudson River Road, by which the head is baked to a cinder and the feet are left icy cold, is most destructive to health. No doubt, a great part of our catarrhs, bronchitis, lung complaints and nervous disorders come from this fatal method of heating cars.

It would seem that Senator STEVENSON, of Kentucky, does not agree with the general feeling of the Democracy, that all the Opposition should do regarding the Kuklux outrages is to fling accusations and insinuations at the Administration. He yesterday introduced a bill providing for the removal of disabilities, for the postponement of the time for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, and, in the meantime, for holding the leaders of the Kuklux responsible, civilly and criminally, for the acts of the members of the Klan. This is pretty wild law, and considering the tenderness of the Democracy for individual liberties, it is amusing to see Mr. STEVENSON proposing to go at least to the limit of most extreme interpretation of the law of conspiracy in dealing with Kukluxism. But, if the bill is not a practical suggestion toward the solution of the vexed problem, it is of interest as the first concession on the part of a Democrat that the United States should or could deal with the evil at all. Perhaps if the responsibility for peace in the South were on the Democrats, they might discover several powers latent in the General Government which they do not now suspect.

Vermont may take credit to herself that her representatives in each branch of Congress have been the first to move this session in the civil service reform. Yesterday, Mr. WILLARD, in the House, following the example of Mr. EDMUNDS in the Senate, introduced the Jenckes' bill for the reorganization of the civil service. Members of Congress may be assured that they cannot overestimate the earnest feeling of the people touching this class of measures. It has had no opportunity for direct expression; but it exists in every community, and among the best men of every community. It is not a mere negative, grumbling feeling; it is positive and aggressive, and it will be very impatient with the best devised excuses for inaction, if they shall be presented.

Mr. TRUMBULL's name will have to come down from the banner of the motley crew that are seeking to make of him a club with which to beat the Republican Party. Among the dozen crotchets on which this nameless and formless party is seeking to make war on the Administration is the idea that the Government can and ought to do a great deal for the laborer—among other things, get him ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. But Mr. TRUMBULL has put himself on record as desiring the repeal of the law providing for this arrangement in the case of employes of the United States. The "Labor Reformers" will have to inflict their preference on some more pliable man.

A wide-spread interest and curiosity will be awakened by the announcement that TALLEYRAND's famous and long deferred memoirs are at last actually going through the press at Paris. The interdict laid by the wily and witty diplomatist on his executors, that they should not publish his literary remains for thirty years after his death, expired some time since. But for various reasons, political, doubtless, in the main, the publication has been retarded. Now that we are to have them at last, what a wonderful rattling may we not expect to hear from all the dry bones of late European history?

A colored man who signs himself THOMAS J. DORSEY, having been refused a ticket to the Grand Duke's ball in Philadelphia, has addressed a letter to Prince ALEXIS, complaining of the insult which the African race has suffered in his person, and criticising in no very complimentary terms the flunkeyism of the Philadelphians. We have not heard that the Grand Duke has replied to DORSEY's note, but, if it had been addressed to CATACAZY, it would have doubtless called forth a prompt and sympathetic response. A sensitive person would hesitate to make known the fact that he had failed in trying to force himself into a social gathering where he was not wanted, but, if he will do such a thing, he ought to tell it to a fellow sufferer who has experienced a similar rebuff.

The order of arrest against JAMES H. INGERSOLL having expired and been returned unexecuted by the Sheriff, that prince of chairmakers and dealer in carpets has emerged from his hiding-place, and taken up his abode among us once more. We are informed that he has been at his residence in Fifth-avenue for the last two or three days, quietly waiting for orders to supply the Court-house with new furniture and upholstery. In consideration of the former liberality of his old patrons, we understand he is now willing to renew the supplies at half price—that is to say, he will re-lay the carpets for fifteen hundred dollars per yard, and re-bottom the chairs for three hundred and ninety dollars and sixty-six cents a piece. Notwithstanding he refuses, like A. T. STEWART, to advertise his wares in the TIMES, we are constrained to give him this gratuitous notice, and would cheerfully recommend him to such people as can afford the luxury. As there seems to be no disposition or no power to arrest the swindler and bring him to justice for his crimes, the public might as well make a lion of him, and present him to the rising generation as a model tradesman.

Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG, for several years past a leading Republican member of the Assembly from Tompkins County, has resumed the editorial charge of the Ithaca *Journal*, of which paper he has been for many years the sole proprietor. The *Journal* is among the largest and best conducted weekly papers in the country, and, now that Mr. SELKREG is to devote his entire attention to its management, it will doubtless be made still more acceptable to its numerous patrons. As a legislator, Mr. SELKREG has been an honor to the editorial profession, and his marked ability and unswerving integrity will be greatly needed at Albany during the coming Winter.

An impartial reader of the *Tribune* and *Herald* for the last thirty days would have been sorely puzzled to decide which paper was most bent on befuddling the public mind with reference to Mayor HALL's guilt. This would appear to have been the experience of Mr. NAST, who has expressed his inability to decide in a very comical cut in the current number of *Harper's*. Mr. GREELEY and young Mr. BENNETT are represented plastering HALL with whitewash, the one from the *Tribune*, the other from the *Herald*. The advantage, we should say, rests slightly with H. G., who is at work on the Mayor's face, and who stands by his well-filled whitewash pail with "his foot in it." *Harper's*, by the way, is unusually good, as a whole, this week.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

"La Traviata" was sung at the Academy of Music, last evening, in presence of an audience that filled the house. The representation progressed amid much applause, and the artists were called before the curtain at the close of the third act and after the drop had fallen upon the *dénouement*. The presence of the Grand Duke caused unusual animation in the auditorium. His Imperial Highness occupied Mr. BARLOW's proscenium box, in company with Mr. Catacazy, Gen. Gorloff, Capt. Cremer, Count Olsonieff, Mr. Tcherkoff, and Count Shouvaloff.—The performance at the Academy of Music to-night is given, as we have already mentioned, in aid of the Société Française de Bienfaisance. It will be largely attended.

MRS. ROWE'S CONCERT.

Mrs. T. PICTON ROWE's concert at WEBER'S Rooms is to take place this evening. The lady will be assisted by Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Mr. FINLAY FINLAYSON and Herr VON INTEN.

THE ONSLOW QUINTET.

Messrs. PHILIP FAERBER, GEORGE WIEGAND, LOUIS FAERBER, MICHARL BRAND, and CARYL FLORIO, five well-known professional instrumentalists, have united in an association, which they intend shall be known as the Onslow Quintet. They announce, with this fact, a series of five subscription concerts, devoted to the recital of classical music. The first of these affairs occurs on Monday evening next, at Chickering Hall, in East Fourteenth-street, and the remaining entertainments will be given successively on the second Monday of each month. We have only to add, at present, that the enterprise of the five gentlemen above named seems deserving of encouragement. The programme for the inaugural concert is one of variety and real worth.

Dramatic.

AFFAIRS AT THE UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

The management of the Union-square Theatre succeeds in presenting weekly a fresh and comprehensive programme. Samples of all the entertainments to be witnessed in City play-houses are offered by Mr. BUTLER, and the briskness with which an apparently interminable series of "acts" is carried on prevents the intrusion of anything resembling *ennui*. Several of the parts of the representation which can now be enjoyed at the Union-square Theatre, merit especial commendation. The feats of the MATHEWS family supply a unique spectacle. Mr. ASHCROFT's handling of every imaginable instrument, from the piccolo to the double-bass, is a creditable as well as a comical exhibition. The doings of Mlle. GERALDINE and of Mr. LEOPOLD on the trapeze are to be numbered among the most daring the lovers of the perilous can remember. Finally, the ballet of "The Beauties of the Rainbow" is to be praised, not only on account of the capital dancing of Mlle. BONFANTI and the grace and good looks of her assistants, but also for the opportunity it furnishes to display a fountain of many colored waters, one of the most beautiful as well as most effective sights the ingenuity of the modern inventor of stage-shows has ever produced.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Illness of the Heir to the Throne—Gloomy Presentiments—"What Might Happen"—A Reaction in Public Sentiment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1871.

The somewhat alarming illness of the Prince of WALES, following close upon the illness of the Queen, and occurring in the midst of heated discussions as to the advantages and disadvantages of a monarchy, has naturally caused a good deal of uneasiness. For about a week he had been out of sorts, and feverish symptoms had been observed; but it was thought to be only an ordinary attack of influenza. On Monday last the sickness was unmistakably recognized as typhoid fever. Dr. GULL was telegraphed for from London, and Sir WILLIAM JENNER, the Queen's physician, who was with her Majesty at Balmoral, hurried south as fast as express engines could carry him. There can be no doubt that the attack has been a sharp one, and though the doctors' bulletins, issued twice a day, are of the most reassuring character, it cannot be assumed that all danger is over. The Prince is young, he has never been seriously ill before, and typhoid fever is usually a very mild affair compared with typhus or even scarlet fever. It is not the fever itself, but the patient's general state of health, which is low and depressed, that excites uneasiness. He has been suffering from a whitlow on the hand, which seems to resist treatment and to show a poor condition; and it is remembered that his father was carried off, not by the fever which first struck him down, and which at the outset was confidently announced to be unattended by unfavorable symptoms, but by his want of recuperative power, or, as the doctors called it, by a sudden failure of vital energy. If they could have sustained him by stimulants, even for another night, they thought he might have recovered. It is feared that the Prince of WALES has inherited his father's lymphatic constitution, which his habit of excessive and incessant smoking is not likely to have strengthened. Under these circumstances a very ordinary sickness might be productive of very serious and alarming consequences. The doctors are evidently afraid of complications. Happily, however, their reports continue to be on the whole favorable. The Prince has had several good nights, though last night rather unquiet, but it will be in the ordinary course of things, at least another week before the attack quite subsides. The Queen returned to Windsor this morning, having traveled all night.

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN.

The Queen is now in her fifty-second year, and has only just recovered from a complication of distressing maladies. The Prince completed his thirtieth year a week or two since. His eldest son, and heir to the crown in the second line, Prince ALBERT VICTOR, will be eight in January next. Whatever happens, there can be no fear for the succession, since, apart from the Prince of WALES' brothers and sisters, he has a second son and three daughters. But a long minority would be a very awkward and unpleasant occurrence, especially at the present time. A Regency, which might devolve on the Duke of EDINBURGH, or perhaps on the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, would be almost certain to be unpopular, and practically the country would be governed by a Parliamentary Convention, which would assimilate the conditions of government much more closely than at present to an actual Republic, not merely in substance, but in outward form. It is conceivable that there might not be a "good time" in store for a young King, who suddenly began to reign after several years during which the country had become accustomed to do without one. On the other hand, it is not improbable that the country might, in the interval, have felt the want of a sovereign so much that it would hail his appearance with much the same wild delight as, in a former age, it welcomed back CHARLES II., and the monarchy might, to the confusion of prophets and philosophers, enter upon a new and indefinite lease of popularity and power. For my own part, I have no pretensions to be considered either a prophet or a philosopher, and really have no idea what would be most likely to happen in such contingency, but you will see from what I have said that people who think it worth while to consider the future and who believe that the destinies of States are influenced by their forms of government, have abundant material for rather anxious reflection. One of the immediate results of anything happening to the Queen or her eldest son, would certainly be to produce a strong reaction in favor of the royal family. Even as it is, this is quite perceptible.

SENTIMENT IN RELATION TO THE PRINCE.

The Queen's illness made people very uncomfortable at the recollection of the hard things which had been said about her seclusion, and within the last day or two it has been generally discovered that there is a good deal to be said in favor of the Prince of WALES, as undoubtedly there is. He is a frank, loyal, warm-hearted and affectionate young man, who has been much more sinned against than sinning, and about whose private life and character the scandalous stories which have been circulated are as absurd as they are false and malicious. He is a "good fellow" of the jolly, boyish type of many other young noblemen of his day, who has had a tremendous share of the good things of this world brought within his reach, and who falls to upon them with an excellent appetite. His life is not dissolute or debauched, but it is a life without elegance, refinement or intellectual or moral dignity. He is not a monarch of men, certainly; he is not an ideal King; but then ideal Kings have always been rather scarce, and if one were to turn up now-a-days, he might have some difficulty in finding subjects. An ideal King might not care to play the Prince's part. King ALFRED, if the historians are right, was really a kingly man, but some of his ways might not fit in very well with the constitutional system, with ballot-boxes, (to come next year, the soothsayers tell,) majority votes and *vox Dei* bawled through the hoarse throats of the populace. The Prince, I fancy, is neither better nor worse than the continuity of history and the conditions of his time permit him to be. He is not a great man, but he is a very fair Prince, as Princes go. F. J. H.

ADRIFT ON A HATCH.

Experience of a Canal-Boat Captain—Five Hours on the Hudson River in Pitiless Weather.

RONDOUT, Dec. 5.—CORELIUS GARRISON, Captain of Delaware and Hudson canal-boat No. 793, had a narrow escape from drowning a few nights since, in the Hudson River, after being several hours adrift, in most boisterous weather. His boat left the dock at Rondout in tow of one of CORNELL's steamers, bound for New-York, laden with coal. The wind was blowing a fearful gale from the north-west, and the river was full of floating ice. About midnight, Capt. GARRISON became anxious about the condition of his tow-line, and proceeded forward to see if it was all right. He reached the bow only with great difficulty, as huge waves were sweeping over his boat almost continually. He finally succeeded in getting upon two hatches which were lashed together. The wind had blown his lantern out, and he was about to return to the cabin when a heavy sea boarded the boat and swept the hatches, with the Captain upon them, overboard. It was "pitch" dark, and the roar of the water and wind drowned his cries for assistance. Fortunately, he succeeded in grasping hold of the hatches, climbed upon them, and made himself secure to them until some schooner or other craft came along, or day dawned. He was in great danger from the masses of ice, which knocked his fragile raft in every direction. Capt. GARRISON says he was in constant terror of being run down by passing vessels, as his alarm could not be heard by the pilots, and he could not be seen. Several schooners went close by him, but he failed to attract the attention of any one on board of them. Once, he says, a large piece of floating ice struck the hatches with great force on the upper side, and sent them some distance under water, taking him with them, he being tied to them by an end of the rope by which they were lashed together. Again coming to the surface, he was almost instantly encrusted with ice. His clothes were frozen so he could not move in them. To add to the horror of his position, he was rapidly being carried toward the Tappan Zee, and his rescue, if made, he knew must be effected before he drifted into those wide waters. He was off Verplanck's Point when swept off his boat, and after floating down the river about two hours, a sloop, name unknown, bearing up the river, passed to the leeward of him, so near that he succeeded in attracting the attention of some one on board. He told him of his perilous position, and expected to see the craft heave to and pick him up. But the man on board the sloop held his lamp aloft and peered out into the darkness, and then turned away, with the brutal injunction to "Go to ——!" and the sloop proceeded on her way. After this the Captain lost all heart, and allowed several vessels to pass close by without endeavoring to make himself heard. About an hour after hailing the heartless wretch on the sloop, a schooner came along, almost striking the hatches. A man with a light stood at the stern, looking into the water. Capt. GARRISON instantly recognized him as the Captain of the *Young America*, and shouted to him. The Captain of the schooner heard the shout, responded, and changed his tack. The wrecked Captain made his position known, and a boat was immediately sent to his assistance. When taken on board the *Young America* he became unconscious. He was found to be nearly frozen, but restoratives soon brought him to consciousness. He was picked up off Nyack, and had been nearly five hours exposed to the perils of one of the most terrible nights ever known on the Hudson. The canal-boat broke loose from its tow shortly after the Captain was swept off, and was not picked up until two days afterward.

PROHIBITION.

Convention of the "Prohibition" Party of New-Hampshire—Nomination of a Candidate for Governor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 6.—The political campaign in the Granite State was opened today by the Convention of the Prohibition Party held in this city. There was a fair attendance. Rev. D. C. BABCOCK, of Nashua, was made permanent Chairman. A ballot for candidate for Governor resulted in the almost unanimous choice of Dr. JOHN BLACKMORE, of Sandwich. He being present, accepted the nomination in a brief speech, in which he predicted that the next campaign will be the severest ever known in New-Hampshire, and declared that at last the Prohibitionists were determined to thrust an idea and a principle into the contest and make the people meet it. A. S. KENDALL, of West Swansey, was unanimously nominated Railroad Commissioner.

An address to the people, presenting the evils of intemperance and the necessity of making the question of prohibition by law a distinct political issue so long as existing parties refuse to have anything to do with it, was adopted, and the customary series of resolutions was passed. The latter declare that the sale and use of intoxicating liquors is the greatest obstruction to the attainment of the ends of government, denounce all political parties that will not unequivocally pronounce for prohibition, and assert as follows:

That while we advocate the most rigid economy in the administration of the Government, the strictest honesty in official as well as private life, the purity of the ballot, the development of the industrial capacities of the people, and as speedy a resumption of specie payment as practicable, we make the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors and the faithful and impartial execution of the Prohibitory law the paramount issue of the present day.

The points of the address to the people are these declarations: That while New-Hampshire has but one church to each 600 of its population, it has a liquor-seller to each 265, and the United States Government taxed 1,191 liquor-dealers in the State last year, and collected of them $32,663.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Lecture by Wendell Phillips at Steinway Hall Last Evening.

A large audience assembled last evening at Steinway Hall, on the occasion of a lecture by WENDELL PHILLIPS on "The Labor Movement." Before proceeding with the regular theme of his discourse, Mr. PHILLIPS drew attention to a paper which had just been placed in his hands, and with the objects of which he sympathized cordially, because of the great forward movement commenced by it. The French Commune always seemed to him to deserve the cordial respect of every lover of progress and free thought, and he had no doubt the time would come when its leaders and its principles would receive the unqualified respect of the entire world. [Applause.] Mr. PHILLIPS then read a document issued by order of the Committee of Arrangements of the Federal Council condemning the cold-blooded murders recently perpetrated in France, and calling for the holding of a funeral procession on Sunday next, to take place opposite the Cooper Union. He hoped every man who loved his fellow would show himself there. There was never nobler blood shed, there were never more high-minded, disinterested men in the long history of freedom's struggle, there was never any nobler event in Saxon history, than was done in Paris, in defiance of all the oligarchies of Europe, for the individual and freedom in the nineteenth century. But coming to the immediate subject of his lecture, he observed that no subject of modern times was so momentous, as affecting the development of our own institutions in their progress, and he felt very seriously, very gravely, the vast importance, he might say the terrible significance, of the cause he was invited to present that night. No momentary defeat made him despond; his only predominent feeling was one of the greatest anxiety from this startling, this sudden growth of social force. They asked him to speak of the relations between capital and labor. He was a capitalist. Then why did he come there? Because he was grievously dissatisfied with the civilization around him, he was almost going to say with the shame of the civilization around him, but he shrank from the use of so large a word. Civilization was a grand result. It had glorious elements, had made great efforts for its present advancement. But when you look at modern civilization, grand in sinew, and generous in some of its results, it at the same time conceals ulcers that confront social science and leave it aghast. Students of the social science confess themselves at their wits' ends in dealing with the social evils of the day. There were upward of 200,000,000 people in Christendom, and half of them starved either bodily or mentally. He could take this City, and go down to the slums, where thousands of human beings were dwelling in houses in which a resident of Fifth-avenue would not trust his horse twelve hours. [Applause.] Did he exaggerate? Look at the great social spectre the world over—prostitution—for which no man had ever found a remedy. It was the social ulcer that was eating into the nineteenth century, and everybody who studied it confessed that the great root from which it emanated was the fact that the poverty of one class made it the victim of the wealth of another. [Applause.] Pass from that to intemperance—that great evil which undermined almost the possibility of governing a great city. With the great exception exhibited recently in this City, the grog-shops of the great cities invariably appointed their municipalities and their standing committees. But what was intemperance? Why, it was at once the cause and the effect of the poverty of the masses. What shall man do with the ordinary appetites and aspirations of life? If you condemn him to the present moral, mental and physical system, he must be a victim of physical temptation. Starved of the good opportunities and comforts of life—who can blame them if they buy a moment of excitement in the only way they know how, in the stimulant of the body. Crime likewise was attributable to the same source. The vast majority of the human race stood on the verge of actual necessity, and the simple act of an increase in the price of wheat produced a corresponding increase in the number of those who were driven to desperation and crime. If that was the best that Christianity and civilization could do, let them stand and blaspheme the God that made them. But they could do better and they created the generous resolve to accomplish it. That was the meaning of the labor movement. It meant that the toiling millions should have a voice in the legislative and social halls of the day, and they should peaceably set to work and find out where this disease commenced and where it ended. He maintained that labor was not inimical to capital, for both their interests were identical, and labor if any way more dependent on the existence of capital. In Americans he condemned strikes as an unnecessary waste of capital and a self-depreciation of their Republican rights. Unlike the working men of England, they had the power to determine the character of their Government, and by a single act could stop the entire political machinery. Their strength lay in the proper exercise of the ballot, and all the combination of capital in this nation could not defeat their purpose. His theory was this: He knew something was wrong, and the only method in these thirty States of remedying it was to bring into politics and organize a party of working men. [Applause.] With fifty thousand votes he could set all the Conklings and Fentons and Hoffmans in the State at defiance, and do themselves justice. Organize a party to discuss this question. Individual or isolated arguments avail nothing when not supported by a combined determined effort. Even millionaires would find they could not get sufficient capital to keep discontented ignorance within their reach. The working man's success was alike a benefit to the capitalist, and a study of the question would reveal its truth. In conclusion he spoke of the immense power the working classes exercised in the community, their gradual increase, and their victories in the past, and maintained that their continued advancement and their prosperity would be to the advantage of the entire nation. Mr. PHILLIPS retired amid applause.

THE DUKE'S VISIT TO BOSTON.

Extraordinary Preparations for His Entertainment—Staid, Dignified and Eminent Men Managers of the Ball—A Marked List of Speakers at the Banquet—Some Hints at the Gorgeousness of the Arrangements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1871.

Boston is determined to "do this thing up" in solid style. When you see among the active managers of a public ball in Boston such names as Robert C. Winthrop, George S. Hilliard, William Gray, Henry W. Longfellow, Edwin P. Whipple, James Russell Lowell, A. A. Lawrence, James M. Beebe, David Sears, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., George B. Upton, George C. Richardson, James T. Fields, James R. Osgood, Martin Brimmer, H. P. Kidder, and thrice as many more of the same class,—and when you hear that such men as Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Hilliard, Dana, and Eliot, President of Harvard, have accepted invitations, not only to attend, but to speak at a public banquet in Boston, you may depend upon it that something stupendous is to happen; in fine, that the most elaborate and imposing demonstration of which Boston is capable is about to be made. The secret is that the town is inspired to "do its level best," on the occasion of the visit of the Duke ALEXIS. So soon as it was certain that the Prince was coming, and when, and the significance and importance of the visit was thoroughly comprehended, that renowned and courtly set, the "solid men of Boston," met together, and in solemn council resolved that the time was come when the city must make its best show, must boldly set out its wealth, its beauty, and, prized above them all, its culture. Consequently, committees of citizens were appointed to meet committees of officials, and the final result of their conferences is a programme of civilities, and entertainments, and exhibitions of intellect and grace, which cannot fail to charm the favored Prince, be creditable to Boston, and likely as not make other cities—perhaps New-York, it is ventured—envious. In a previous letter I gave you the frame of the programme. Elaborate that and you'll have it complete. Everything is to be on a large scale. The journeys of the Duke about the City, and through Cambridge and Charlestown, are to be made under escort, not of a picked company of horsemen alone, but of a huge combination of military organizations; the ball on Friday evening is to be on a grander scale than even that given to the Prince of WALES years agone, which has always been quoted as the greatest effort of the kind in Boston; the school children's concert, on Saturday afternoon, is to be of marked extent and excellence, and the "Russian Hymn" is to be sung better than anywhere else, so that the Duke must say when he gets home that it was only in Boston that he heard the song of his country rendered just perfectly; the banquet, on Saturday evening, is to be the occasion of one of the most brilliant shows on record, and the Sunday evening concert the best possible exhibition of the musical culture of Boston.

The Boston Theatre, in which the ball is to take place, is to be elaborately decorated and arranged. The vast stage is to be set as an elegant drawing-room, furnished with superbly-upholstered sofas, reclining ottomans and chairs, and adorned with imposing works in bronze and marble, and exquisite flower-pieces and rare plants. At the rear of the stage an immense sketch of the Emperor NICHOLAS on horseback, a scenic artist's copy of the St. Petersburg painting, will be set, and along the sides will be huge mirrors. The Duke and his followers will look out upon the scene from his own box. Of this a reporter enthusiastically says: "Nothing of a more recherché description has probably been ever seen in Boston. The highest skill of the decorator will be brought to bear upon this particular point, with the intent of making it a *chef d'œuvre* and an example for the future." But certainly it will be a tasteful concern. It is to be fixed in the centre of the first balcony. It will be canopied with the Russian and American flags and a ducal crown. Its curtains will be crimson, bordered with yellow satin, and will be drawn away at the sides and attached to vases of flowers. The interior will be lined with highly-colored satins, and be furnished in "a manner befitting the boudoir of a King." Overhanging the balcony front will be the Russian coat-of-arms emblazoned on an embroidered shield. The columns of the auditorium will be draped and the balcony fronts tastefully covered, the first balcony with blue satin and white lace, with bouquets of flowers at each fastening. It is said that it is proposed "to have little boys hold up the curtains of the Duke's box until the arrival of His Highness, and on his entrance to the box drop the same." During the ball there is to be a private feast and genteel revelry for the entertainment of the guest. It will be given in certain recesses, which will be draped with curtains, "whose fall will completely shut out from the public gaze the distinguished party." The crowd, in the meanwhile, is to seek enjoyment and refreshment at a cold collation. A good deal of effort has been displayed upon the tickets. The gentlemen's card of admission is of a pale blue, the ladies' of a delicate rose tint. At the head of the former card "is a crest formed of the American and Russian colors in standards, the flags being held together by a wreath of laurel leaves. The whole is in a ground-work of clouds, while a sunburst emanates from the upper part of the crest." The ladies' ticket is similar, "with the single reference as to sex and minus the crest." These are to be accompanied by a card of invitation, which is also ambitiously arrayed. The order of dances has upon the outside the Russian flag and the double eagle; and a tassel is of the Russian national colors, yellow and black. "The whole is printed in gold and is of a very rich character."

The manner in which all the arrangements are being carried out is certainly creditable. The business is most excellently systematized, and there is every reason to expect perfectly harmonious running machinery. Judging from the complaints of the New-York Press about the management of the receptions and entertainments there, I am inclined to think that it would be well for these managers to take a lesson from the Boston Committees. There seems also to be no flunkyism. Each gentleman of the Ball Committees, for instance, purchases the tickets. There are to be no "dead-heads" beyond the Governor, the Mayor, the members of the Boston City Government Committee, the Russian representatives here, and Admiral STEEDMAN, of the Navy-yard, who entertains the Duke on Friday afternoon with a private hop at his own residence. As one of the most prominent of the Committee says, "there are to be no long-titled invited guests present."

At the Sunday evening concert the Handel and Hayden Society are to sing, in addition to the attractions offered by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, and a point which Mr. STRAKOSH should make a note of, there is to be no increase of prices on account of the promised presence of the Duke. The Society will sing, among other pieces, MENDELSSOHN's four-part song, "Farewell to the Forest," and the famous "Thanks be to God," from "Elijah." Think of it: the price of tickets, with reserved seats, is but a dollar. And you may be sure that, notwithstanding this low price, a most distinguished and cultured audience will be present, and not a particle of "riff-raff" will disturb the harmony of the occasion.

His Movements Yesterday—A Farewell Dinner—At the Opera—His Departure for Boston.

Prince ALEXIS spent the day at his hotel, yesterday, receiving the visits of the friends whose acquaintance he had made since his stay in this City, who called to make their adieux. Mr. VAN BUREN, of the Clarendon, says that the Prince did not visit the *Svetlana*, as was stated in some of the evening papers; it was Admiral POISSET who went down to the fleet to issue his orders. When the Admiral returned to the hotel he brought with him several naval officers from the American fleet. In the afternoon the Prince gave a private dinner to a number of invited guests, among whom were Admirals ROWAN and SMITH, Capt. FITZHUGH, of the *Severn*, Admiral GODON, Gens. McDOWELL and DIX, Messrs. WM. H. ASPINWALL, HENRY BERGH, S. J. MACY and other members of the Committee of Reception. The dinner was a pleasant affair; toasts were drank and compliments exchanged. The Prince and Imperial party expressed regrets at parting, and hopes of future reunions with their new-found friends. At 9 o'clock the Prince, accompanied by Admiral POISSET, Minister CATACAZY, and several naval officers, went to the Academy of Music. The opera-house was full and the Grand Duke divided attention equally with Miss NILSSON. The Imperial party will leave for Boston at 8 o'clock this morning.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

Precise Condition of Affairs—Porfirio Diaz and his Empty Promises—Authentic Narrative of Recent Events—Current News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871.

Again is this unhappy country on the verge of actual revolution. It appears it has been the deliberate intention of the Porfirio Diaz party, in any case, if not successful in the election, to appeal to arms, and notwithstanding the high opinion many people had formed of that person, he has proved to be utterly without political character, capacity or patriotism. For several months there have been constant rumors that there would be a revolution of which he would be the head, but so high has been the estimation entertained of him personally that there has been great reluctance to believe that this could be true. But about the time of the affair of the citadel in this City, on the 1st of October, several of his most violent parties in Congress, including JUSTO BENITEZ, his former chief of staff, left their seats and proceeded to Oaxaca, from whence there continued to come thereafter rumors of military preparations that left little doubt of the attitude of that State, and of the two brothers, PORFIRIO and FELIX, the latter of whom is the Governor of the State, and personally bears a very bad character.

The Government meanwhile was taking its precautions, and has concentrated a large force at Tehuacan and about the frontier of the State of Oaxaca. The *pronunciamiento* of TREVINO in Nuevo Leon, on the 27th of September last, and the affair of the citadel, both pointed to a direct understanding with PERFIRIO DIAZ, whose name was the rallying cry of the prisoners when liberated from the Carcel de Belem, and since has been the watchword of every little squad of bandits robbing the haciendas, and attacking the defenceless villages throughout the country. But nothing was heard from DIAZ himself, and it was supposed he would wait until the 1st of December, when President JUAREZ, having finished his present term, would pronounce against his further continuance in office on the ground of the illegality of his re-election, and it was believed, such was the estimation in which he was held, that he would confine himself to that sole point and the vesting of the Presidency in Mr. LERDO DE TEJADA, the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court (Vice-President) until a new election could be called.

On the 13th inst., however, there reached here a proclamation, issued at last by PORFIRIO DIAZ, from his rancho of La Noria, which was at once republished here by all the papers, and has caused the most profound and, I may also say, almost universal disgust, so great even that very many at first refused to credit its authenticity, and but one paper has come out in its defense. In this manifesto, DIAZ, while pretending to sustain the Constitution, sets it aside entirely, and proposes that a convention of notables, like that of Forey, shall be called, to be composed of three members, to be elected by each of the States, who shall reconstruct the form of government and appoint a provisional President, thus setting aside, of his own sole will, not only the Constitution, but also the entire present Government, the Congress, and all of the existing Federal authorities, and going back of the time even of SANTA ANA, he proposes nothing less than a pure military dictatorship. Say what you will of the faults and incapacity for self-government of this people, there is one thing in which they are set, and that is in the preservation of some form of a Republican constitutional Government. Since the Constitution of 1824 that has been their aim, and he knows little of their character or history who believes that any other form of government is now practicable here, however imperfect in its workings even this may be.

The result of this proclamation, or plan of La Nova, as it is called, which has been followed by a decree of the Legislature of Oaxaca, in conformity therewith, and declaring the State independent, has been to force a union between the Lerdo and the Juarez parties, and to unite all who are opposed to anarchy, and to a return to the era of military *pronunciamientos*, in support of the Government, and to render the permanent triumph of the revolution impossible. There may be military successes, and there may be serious defections in the army, but as yet the revolution both in Oaxaca and Nuevo Leon is without resources, and the number of the force at its control does not probably exceed 2,000 to 4,000 men in each of those States. The risings in other States, as in Durango and in isolated localities elsewhere, are not important in numbers, and are characterized by such extortions to get resources, as to necessarily render them unpopular, and prevent their having little else than the character of mere robbery and an attack upon property.

All this is very bad and discouraging, and consumes the means and time of the Government, which, if it succeeds in sustaining itself against the final efforts of the elements of disorder, this desperate attempt of one of the three parties in the late election to appeal from the ballot to the bayonet, may be the last movement of the kind that will be attempted, for the partisans of revolution, seeing the constant failure of their attempts and the risk incurred, are losing confidence in the possibility of success in such attempts, and on the other hand the public at large see in them only an attack upon property and upon public order. The Government has wanted much in tact and good management, but there is now a probability of a change of Cabinet, it being likely that LERDO will again resume his former position of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and I think after some months the present revolutionary movements will be suppressed.

If, then, thereafter there could be a short period of peace, railroad enterprises could be got under way here so as to give employment to many of the disaffected, and create interests that would strengthen the chances of peace, while, with increased means of communication, the strength and efficiency of the Federal Government would be largely increased, and its revenue also improved. And if communication by railroad could be opened with the United States, and extended as far as this capital, the contact with, and movement hither of our people, the large commerce that would result and the enterprise that would follow, would alone so change the condition of things in this country as almost to guarantee tranquility thereafter, thus leaving us with the benefit of their commerce without the embarrassment of the political charge of this country.

A Defense of the Dock Commission.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1871.

I think the editorial in your paper of today is very unjust to the Department of Docks, and must have been published by you under a misapprehension of the facts. I believe the Commissioners have striven faithfully to perform their full duty, and, in my opinion, have succeeded in the effort. There have been and are many obstacles in the way of the work of this Department unknown to those who neglect to make themselves personally familiar with the details of its work. Believe me it is very discouraging to public officers, anxious to do right, to find a paper of the circulation of the TIMES indulging editorially in sweeping condemnation of a Department, at the head of which are JOHN T. AGNEW and WILSON G. HUNT, without first sending to the Department some competent person to examine into the whole field of its work.

Our plan for the improvement of the water-front was adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, April 27, 1871. Since then we have been anxious to push, with the greatest speed consistent with the public interest, the work of inaugurating the new system. I call your special attention to the following statement: On May 4, 1871, the Department issued a requisition for $1,000,000. This amount of dock bonds the Controller was directed to issue, and did negotiate; but up to Aug. 27, 1871, Controller CONNOLLY paid over to the Department only $500,000, with no certainty of assurance as to when, if at any time, the balance would be paid to us. A great part of this money was used in paying for the repairing of the old wooden piers and bulkheads, in building new but temporary piers and bulkheads where urgently demanded by the wants of commerce, and in the purchase of machinery, &c., since Jan. 1, 1871. Our supply of money thus stopped Aug. 26, 1871, at the very best time for pushing the work. About then the affairs in the Controller's office became very much unsettled; and this Department deemed it expedient to make contracts and incur obligations when it had no money in its treasury, and no certainty of getting any with which to discharge those obligations. And it seems to me that we should be commended instead of condemned for refusing to run the City in debt. The Department thought it was entitled to at least the $500,000, the balance of its requisition of May 4, 1871, especially as that balance had been negotiated, and asked for it almost daily. It was obliged in October, 1871, to apply to the Supreme Court for a mandamus directing the Deputy Controller to pay over to the Department the $500,000. The Court directed the mandamus to issue, and this Department has received, up to date, of this balance as follows:

Nov. 9, 1871	$100,000	Nov. 27	100,000
Nov. 13	50,000	Dec. 2	100,000
Nov. 14	50,000		

You will see that we have had $400,000 of the balance due, and that it has taken us from Aug. 26, 1871, to Dec. 2, 1871, to get the money, all the while there being no certainty of what amount, if any, we should get. Under these circumstances no good citizen would have wished us to go on and incur heavy obligations, with no money in our treasury. At the end of this year, you will discover, if nothing else to our credit, that we have not run the City in debt, but have regulated our work according to the means at our disposal.

On Sept. 28, 1871, this Department asked for the issue of an additional million of dollars of dock bonds; and on Nov. 13, 1871, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund directed the Controller to make the issue. Of course we have not yet had any of the money. We asked for this last million, not because we wish to expend it immediately, but because we wish to know with some reasonable certainty what funds we will have at our disposal. We cannot push northward our new bulkhead wall at the Battery without purchasing private piers and materials and machinery, and we cannot make these purchases without money. I cordially invite you to visit the rooms of the Department, or in case you cannot come yourself, to send some person upon whose judgment you can rely, naming the day and hour of your or his visit, and I will see that the Commissioners are present to give full information in regard to every detail of our work. And, if after hearing and seeing what we have done, and listening to an explanation of what we have not done, you think proper to condemn us for inefficiency, or for anything else, I can only say that I am sorry we differ in judgment.

This is written to you of my own motion.

RICHARD M. HENRY.

BRONZES AND JEWELRY.

A Day at Ball, Black & Co.'s—The Newest Fashions in Jewelry—Cameos and Crystal Intaglios.

A great English statesman, when one of his friends was complaining that all was "dull, stale, flat and unprofitable," declared that for his part he found a never-failing source of amusement in examining the contents of the shop windows in London. It may be presumed that, had he lived in New-York, he would have been able to find a similar source of amusement here. Indeed, at this period of the year, the windows of our large retail stores are resplendent with articles of beauty and of use. To name but one establishment, that of BALL, BLACK & CO., in Broadway. Here we find a superb collection of bronzes, majolica-ware, faience, mosaic and Dresden ware, with all the latest styles of jewelry. Ascending to the second floor, a fine bronze bust of "Antiope," the Amazonian Queen, first attracts attention, and in contrast to this are DEMAIGE'S "Rose de Mai" and "Undine." There are also a spirited group of "The Four Elements," "Thetis" and "Penelope" and "Venus at the Bath." In gilt-bronze ware we find some exquisite bouquet-holders, set with precious stones, and adorned with lilies and swans in white metal; also, some very beautifully designed carriage clocks, which strike the hour and chime the quarters. Passing on we come to a bouquet of artificial flowers, amid which sits a bird of brilliant plumage. Suddenly the bird springs to life, and carrols forth as sweetly as if among his native woods and beneath his own tropic skies. The price of this pretty bouquet and singing bird is, we are informed, $175. Near by is a toilet table of gilt bronze, with cut-glass perfume bottles and a Venetian mirror, a smoking set of gilt and platinized bronze, and some very pretty lace parasols with coral handles, which those rich enough to buy them can get for from $200 to $400 each. Some curious ornaments in silver bronze also claim attention; a cat on the top of a pole, around which two dogs are leaping and barking, and a monkey trying to investigate the mysteries of a pump are very spirited. For the skating season we find some light and ingeniously-constructed skating-stools, or rather stools on which the skater may rest him or herself when so disposed. Of the fashionable and pretty majolica-ware, from the manufactory of WEDGWOOD & CO., we are shown an infinity of specimens. This ware is both cheap and durable, and can hardly be manufactured fast enough to supply the orders for it. The more costly Dresden ware, ornamented with designs by KAULBACH and other eminent artists, is also shown, with some artistic mosaic chess and draught tables, the stands being of ebony. These tables can be sold as low as $150 each. The old rococo work, velvet or leather, inlaid with pearls and colored stones, is again coming into vogue, and some fine specimens are exhibited in this establishment. Among the novelties recently imported is a cologne fountain of glass and silver. The arrangement is very simple, and by turning the reservoir from time to time it can be made to spout a tiny stream of cologne, or other scented water, for an indefinite period. Some charming busts in marble by THOMAS BALL we inspected, and our tour of this room is completed. Above is a fine assortment of English glass chandeliers, with bronze and crystal newel posts of great beauty.

Descending to the lower, or jewelry floor, we become anxious to learn what that most mutable, but imperious, dame fashion has selected for the adornment of her votaries during the present season, and are shown some exquisite bracelets of pierced gold, some heavy cable bracelets with lockets, which can also be used as a necklace, but which we candidly confess we cannot admire; some of Moulinet's enamel necklaces, and a watch and chatelaine in the Louis Quatorze style, composed of enameled gold, set with diamonds and pearls. The watch is to be worn as pendant, so that the case is fully exposed. A superb bracelet of pink topaz, and a $12,000 single stone diamond, we pass over as being too dear for us, and are next shown some earrings and brooches of turquoise and pearls, in Etruscan setting, which are said to be the fashion, and are sold at from $100 to $150 the set. Sets of green and red gold and of solid coral, not so liable to break as the spray coral, are also coming into fashion. Scarf-pins are also worn again, and in the sleeve-button department the correct things, we are told, are the crystal intaglios, the setting being of solid gold and the intaglios representing the heads of animals. With a glance at some of D'ESTRADA's beautifully-cut cameos, which unset are worth $250 each, we leave the establishment, convinced that the man who could not select some very pretty Christmas presents here must be utterly devoid of taste.

Trial of Jacob Leuenberger for the Murder of Miss Meyers.

JACOB LEUENBERGER, a native of Switzerland, aged forty-three years, a man of rare intellectual culture, thoroughly conversant with four languages, and possessed of valuable scientific knowledge, was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at White Plains, yesterday morning, for the murder of Miss FREDERIKA MEYERS, a young German lady of about twenty years, on whom he had set his affections. On St. Valentine's day last, the village of Sing Sing was thrown into a state of excitement in consequence of JACOB LEUENBERGER, then associated in business with Mr. JACOB DIRION having, immediately after eating his dinner with Mr. DIRION's family, as usual, risen from the table and deliberately shot and instantly killed Miss MEYERS as she was engaged sewing in a chair near the window, and then attempted to take his own life by shooting himself, and afterwards trying to stab himself with a large carving knife, having been driven to a state of frenzy by the receipt of a valentine (as it was called) containing a nail and a piece of twine, with the intimation that he might go and hang himself, for the hand of Miss MEYERS he could never have. It was generally understood that the missive was sent him by one GEORGE LANGE, his rival. The case was opened by JACKSON O. DYKMAN, Esq., District-Attorney, on the part of the people, while FRANCIS LARKIN, Esq., appeared as counsel for the prisoner. CAROLINE SMITH and Mrs. ANNE DIRION were examined and testified to the facts mentioned above, after which the Court adjourned to this morning.

Tweed's and Connolly's Bail.

Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR takes exception to a newspaper statement that the motion made by Mr. REYNOLDS, one of TWEED's counsel, before Judge LEARNED, at Albany on Tuesday, although objected to by counsel for the people, was granted by the Judge. Mr. O'CONOR desires to say that this statement is totally without foundation, and he believes that, had it been the intention of TWEED's counsel to make any motion, further than the one for the reduction of bail, after hearing the arguments of Mr. TILDEN and himself on that occasion, they would have relinquished that intention. Mr. O'CONOR and Mr. PECKHAM, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, expressed their conviction that there is not the slightest possibility of either TWEED's or CONNOLLY's bail being reduced.

Arrest for Smuggling.

For some time past Col. WHITELEY, Chief of the United States Secret Service, has suspected that large quantities of diamonds and other precious stones were being smuggled into the country. Yesterday an arrest was made of a passenger by the steamer *Westphalia*, and diamonds to the amount of $10,000 said to have been seized. As the case is not yet complete the name of the prisoner is withheld.

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CORAL JEWELRY,
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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.
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The Grand Duke and Suite Are delighted with the novel mode of excluding the fierce wintry blasts of an American Winter from the interior of their apartments by the application of ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS to the doors and windows.
It is expected that a large order from Russia for these useful appliances will be the result. The price, four cents per foot, places them within reach of every citizen.
Send in your orders, or for circular, with price list.
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Agents wanted in every city, town and township where they are not already established.—*Advertisement.*

Ask your grocer for DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, the best baking powder for preparing biscuits, rolls, bread, griddle-cakes, waffles, &c.—*Advertisement.*

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CHAMPAGNE,
THE WINE USED AT THE RECEPTION OF PRINCE ALEXIS,
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A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will almost invariably give relief.

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$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
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Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in those cases at once, and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In diseases of the kidneys and bladder it gives instantaneous relief. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

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Vanilla Beans—Mexican, finest quality, constantly in stock and for sale in quantities to suit by TAFT & TYLER, Drug Importers, No. 54 Cedar-st.

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Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

MARRIED.

BACON—DE BAUN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thos. S. Lathrop, Mr. EARLE C. BACON to Miss IRENE S. DE BAUN. No cards.
☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

CANZI—CARDNO.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 15, Signor LOUIS CANZI to Miss HELEN CARDNO, lately from Scotland.

DANA—NORTH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., Mr. FREDERIC A. DANA to MINNIE, only daughter of Thomas M. North, Esq., both of this City.

LORD—FOWLER.—Dec. 6, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., Dr. BENJAMIN LORD to Miss JULIET, daughter of Mr. Charles Fowler, all of New-York.

ROBINSON—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, by Rev. H. De Luynes, ROBERT EMMET ROBINSON to JULIA ELIZA, daughter of the late James Elnathan Smith.

SOMERVILLE—DUNLAP.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Newark, N. J., Dec. 2, 1871, by Rev. J. Few-Smith, Mr. PETER SOMERVILLE, of Santa Clara, Cal., to Miss ELIZABETH W. DUNLAP, of Newark, N.J.

SALISBURY—McCURDY.—In Lyme, Conn., Nov. 23, by Rev. Mr. Brainerd and Rev. Dr. Bacon, Prof. EDWARD E. SALISBURY, of New-Haven, Conn., and Lenox, Mass., to Miss EVELYN, only child of Judge Charles J. McCurdy, of Lyme.

SMITH—ASHBY.—At Mystic River, Conn., Dec. 5, 1871, by Rev. George L. Hunt, CHANDLER SMITH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ALMEDA C., daughter of the late George W. Ashby, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—GEORGE D. BALDWIN, of this City, 6th inst., at Washington, D. C.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHURCH.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 5, JOHN R. CHURCH, aged 79 years.
The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his son, W. E. Church, at Morristown. Morris and Essex Railroad train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 12 M.

CLARKSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, suddenly, CHARLES A. CLARKSON, son of Matthew Clarkson.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 9, at 12 M., from the residence of his father-in-law, John H. Schoonmaker, No. 19 Cranberry, corner of Willow-st., Brooklyn.

DEMING.—Monday, the 4th inst., HANNAH WOOLCOTT, relict of Barzillai Deming.
Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the chapel of the University-place Church, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 11 A. M., without further invitation. The remains will be interred at Green-Wood.

FELLOWS.—On Tuesday evening, 5th inst., at Woodstock, Westchester County, N. Y., HENRIETTA, wife of Edward B. Fellows, aged 58 years, 10 months, 14 days.
Funeral Friday, 8th inst., 1 o'clock, P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Morrisania Depot on the arrival of the Harlem Railroad 11:30 A. M. train.

HOLMES.—Suddenly on Sunday, Dec. 3, LUKE H. HOLMES, in the 70th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 33 East 21st-st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment by the 12½ P. M. train.

KELLOGG.—On Monday, Dec. 4, S. T. KELLOGG, in the 66th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, North Broadway, Yonkers, on Thursday morning, Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 9½ train from 42d-st., New-York, at the Yonkers Depot.

MILLS.—On the 6th inst., at Smithtown, L. I., JESSE MILLS, aged 74 years.
His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock.

PATTERSON.—Drowned, at Kensico, GEORGE BRUNDAGE PATTERSON and CARRIE MAY PATTERSON, aged 10 and 6 years, children of John and Caroline Patterson, of Harlem.
Funeral will take place, at Kensico, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Sleepy Hollow and interred at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCRIBNER.—Suddenly, early on Wednesday morning, Dec. 6, at the house of her son, Rev. Wm. Scribner, Plainfield, N. J., Mrs. B. SCRIBNER, aged 84 years, widow of the late V. R. Scribner, of this City.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SANDERSON.—At the Langham Hotel, London, of disease of the heart, JAMES M. SANDERSON, aged 51 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-street Ferry, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TURNBULL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 5, CLARENCE HERBERT, youngest son of Adam W. and Margaret A. Turnbull, aged 1 year 6 months and 15 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, Claremont, Jersey City. Trains leave for Bergen-avenue Station, Newark and New-York Railroad foot of Liberty-st. at 12 o'clock, M.

WALKER.—On Tuesday Dec. 5, LUCY B., wife of Thomas George Walker.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 12 West 50th-st., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 12 M.

WALDO.—Dec. 4, at Cherry Valley, N. Y., FRANCIS WALDO, in his 64th year.
His remains will be taken from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 10 A. M., for interment in Green-Wood Cemetery. His relatives and friends are invited to attend.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA HAS openly declared that the taste displayed by the American ladies in their dress is perfectly faultless, and enhances the numerous personal charms with which nature has endowed them. Upon one of the leaders of fashion showing him the 12th number of FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S JOURNAL, he confessed that he could easily account for their taste. All agree in giving to FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S JOURNAL the palm of fashion. Published every Monday, and for sale by all newsmen.

$200,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Dec. 20; whole tickets $64, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

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$165.—AMERICAN BILLIARD-TABLE—Equal to best, at half price; patent composition or slate beds, with balls, cues, &c., $165 to $240. AM. BILLIARD-TABLE CO., 320 Broadway.

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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Pursuant to article II. of the Constitution of the District Associations, the Republican Associations in the several Assembly Districts will assemble at their respective head-quarters, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, inst., at 7 o'clock, to choose their officers and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year.

The President and Secretary having duly certified that the proposed amendment to the District Association Constitution abolishing cumulative voting has been agreed to by two-thirds of the Associations, the same has been adopted, and the constitution amended accordingly.

By order of the Republican Central Committee.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, President.
GEORGE W. LYON, Secretary.

NINTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.—A public meeting of the Council will be held at LEBANON HALL, No. 593 Hudson-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock. Hon. R. C. BENEDICT will address the meeting. The public are invited to attend.
JOHN R. VOORHIS, President.
THOMAS L. THORNELL, Secretary.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION. — The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock, at Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A.
JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., President.
WM. GLASER, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet in Fiftieth-street Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Election of officers and delegates to Central Committee, TUESDAY EVENING, 12th.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

TRIAL OF JIM IRVING.

Opening of the Case for the Prosecution—The Evidence of Deputy Marshal Dowley and his Associates.

JIM IRVING, the notorious Tammany politician, was brought up for trial in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge BENEDICT, charged with committing an assault on Deputy Marshal DOWLEY, and rescuing a prisoner from his custody. He was defended by Messrs. FULLERTON and SPENCER, and Mr. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, in the absence of Judge DAVIS, was sworn in special District-Attorney, and conducted the prosecution.

The following jurors were impaneled to try the case: Kingman F. Page, (foreman,) Wm. Gale, Henry J. Gregory, Jarvis Slode, Samuel D. Babcock, Clement Jewell, Ed. Gaige, Francis Goodall, Wm. Douglass, Gouverneur M. Rainey, Electus Ramsdale and Selah H. Hill.

Mr. PIERREPONT, in stating the case, said: You are to try the prisoner for rescuing a man who was taken under a warrant of a United States Commissioner, and beating the Marshal who effected the arrest nigh unto death, so much so that when bail was fixed in the case the surgeons testified they did not think he would live. The prisoner rescued is still at large, although we will show you that every effort has been made to find him. The rescued man was put of the way, and the Deputy Marshal was nearly put out of life. You will have the warrant before you, and the unfortunate man who nearly lost his life. The warrant is a bloody one. It is covered with the blood of the Marshal, who in an honest mode was trying to serve it. That blood was drawn by the prisoner who is now on trial before you.

Counsel in an elaborate address detailed all the circumstances connected with the case, and having concluded, witnesses were called for the prosecution.

Mr. JOHN E. KENNEDY testified as to the correctness of the diagram where the affray took place.

FREDERICK BERNHARD testified: I am a Deputy United States Marshal, and was so employed on the 6th of last November; on that evening, in company with Deputy Marshals DOWLEY and O'BRIEN, I went to GEOGHEGAN'S liquor-saloon at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Avenue B; DOWLEY had a warrant for the arrest of GEOGHEGAN issued by Commissioner DAVENPORT; I recognize the warrant and the blood upon it as that of DOWLEY; on proceeding to the spot we sent a man into the store to see if GEOGHEGAN was there, and immediately a crowd of men came out; they were followed by a man in his shirt-sleeves, who bid them good night; DOWLEY and myself approached him and asked if he were Mr. GEOGHEGAN; he replied in the affirmative, and DOWLEY informed him that he was a Deputy Marshal, and had a warrant for his arrest; he said, "Yes, come in;" DOWLEY refused to enter, whereupon GEOGHEGAN called out "JIM, JIM IRVING;" IRVING at once ran up, and GEOGHEGAN struck DOWLEY in the face; almost simultaneously IRVING struck him, saying, "Give him h— the — — —;" DOWLEY ran for the opposite side of the street and GEOGHEGAN and IRVING followed him; I was struggling with a crowd, and saw DOWLEY vainly endeavoring to escape; after the affray I took DOWLEY into a drug-store in Avenue B, and he was then in a dying condition; I informed a Police officer of the occurrence, and he said we should not get into such a crowd; I have known IRVING for about four years and cannot be mistaken in his appearance; I recognize him now in Court; since that time I have tried to arrest GEOGHEGAN but failed.

Cross-examined by Mr. FULLERTON—We started from Ludlow-street Jail on the evening in question, and made about six calls before going to GEOGHEGAN'S saloon; I took possibly two or three glasses of lager-beer that evening, but no stronger liquors; I saw a man named FITZSIMONS just before the arrest, but I did not recognize any one else up to that time; after the crowd referred to left the store O'BRIEN pointed out GEOGHEGAN, saying, "There is the man;" I don't remember seeing a carriage there, but O'BRIEN said JIM IRVING was in the store, too; IRVING did not come out of the store when GEOGHEGAN called him; I swear positively I saw IRVING on that occasion, and never expressed a doubt as to his identity; on receiving the first blow DOWLEY called out, "I am a United States Marshal," and I ran for an officer named O'NEILL to come to our assistance; I am sure it was IRVING said, "To — with the United States officers;" no one attempted to render any assistance to DOWLEY on being injured.

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN sworn, said: I reside in No. 44 Hamilton-street, and I am now in the employ of Marshal SHARPE; on the 6th of November I went with Deputy Marshals DOWLEY and BERNHARD to arrest OWEN GEOGHEGAN at his store, corner of Fifteenth-street and Avenue B; I entered the store while my companions remained on the outside, and learned our man was inside; each drove up and three or four men came out and went into the store; among those was Mr. IRVING, whose name I had not known previously, but with whose appearance I was familiar; witness described the assault as detailed by the last witness, and the nature of the injuries inflicted on Deputy Marshal DOWLEY.

JOHN E. DOOLEY testified: I am a United States Deputy Marshal and have been so since 1869; this warrant was given me on the 6th of November last to serve upon OWEN GEOGHEGAN; after some delay we found GEOGHEGAN outside the store; I approached him and asked, "Is this Mr. GEOGHEGAN?" he replied, "Yes, come in;" I said, "I am a United States Marshal and have a warrant for your arrest; come along with me;" he said, "Hold on a minute, I want to go inside;" I remarked he could not do so, when he called out "Come along boys and give these Marshals hell;" he then said "JIM, JIM IRVING," and a man whom I supposed to be the prisoner stepped up and asked "what is the matter here?" I replied "There is nothing the matter, I am a United States Marshal and I have a warrant for this man's arrest;" as I said this I caught GEOGHEGAN by the right arm and immediately received two blows, one on the face and one on the temple; I was stunned; both blows came simultaneously, and from IRVING'S position and manner I supposed he struck me; I now recognize the prisoner as the man who asked me what was the matter; his face made an impression on me since that night; I did not know his name them; the blows rendered me insensible; when the prisoner first spoke to me he was not more than two feet distant, and GEOGHEGAN was at my right; when the prisoner first accosted me in a loud voice I had to turn my head around from GEOGHEGAN, though I still held his arm; I was just turning my head when I was struck; the first blow came from the man whom I supposed to be IRVING, and the other blow from GEOGHEGAN; after being knocked down I attempted to get up, and every time I made an effort to rise I was struck down again; during the attack upon me I exclaimed several times in a loud voice, "I am a United States Marshal;" now I got across the streets I don't know; I was found lying on my face on the opposite sidewalk; I was stabbed in the right cheek, and received several wounds in the head; I was carried into a drug-store and had my wounds dressed; I was afterward attended by physicians; there were altogether six wounds in my head. (The witness pointed out a scar on his right cheek.) GEOGHEGAN was rescued from me, and I have not seen him since; during the assault and previous to it there was sufficient light from the store and the lamps to enable me to recognize anybody.

The direct examination of the witness concluded, and the cross-examination was adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Pay of the Inspectors of Buildings.

A number of inspectors have recently been discharged from the Superintendent of Buildings' Department, to whom three months' pay was due. These men visited the Controller's office in order to obtain their pay, and finding some difficulty in getting it, became quite violent in their language. Mr. GREEN had an interview with them, and assured them that their warrants for one month's pay shall be made out at once, and the papers were subsequently sent over to the Mayor's office, who signed them yesterday.

Verdict Against the Third-Avenue Railroad Company.

In the case of THOMAS HAMILTON vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company, tried before Judge SPENCER in the Superior Court, the facts of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $500 damages. Plaintiff paid through on one car and was transferred to another without receiving a transfer ticket, and on his refusal to pay a second time was ejected from the car.

The Riverside Park—Decision of the General Term Against Judge Barnard's Order.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the Riverside Park, holding that while the Judge at Special Term had a right to refer back the report for information, he had no right to direct the commissioners as to the amount of awards or assessments. Also, that orders made at Special Term in reference to such reports, are appealable to the General Term.

Four Thousand Dollars for a Leg.

On the 17th of September, 1864, a boy named JOHN P. MCTIERNEY was run over by one of the Madison-avenue line of stages, at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, and sustained the loss of a leg. The boy brought suit against the owners of the stage, JAMES MURPHY and HUGH SMITH, and yesterday recovered $4,000 damages before Judge JOSEPH F. DALY, in the Superior Court.

Discharge of Collins and Edwards, the Pugilists.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the case of COLLINS and EDWARDS was argued on appeal, and the judgment was reversed on the ground that the evidence failed to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions. After the rendition of the decision, the prisoners were brought up on habeas corpus and discharged. The young pugilists seemed not much the worse for their sojourn on the Island.

The Metropolitan Art Museum.

The Executive Committee have taken another step in advance. For the temporary occupation of the Museum, or until the great building in the Central Park is completed, a building has been secured on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, nearly opposite St. Thomas' Church. It has a gallery of respectable dimensions in the rear, and in this will be placed the valuable collections just received from Europe, which were recently described in the *Revue de Deux Mondes*. The opening of the preliminary exhibition or "Loan Collection" has not yet been decided upon, but there is little doubt that the private collections of this City alone would furnish for this loan exhibition, a display of valuable pictures and rare and costly works of art, which would surprise visitors by their interest and variety. It may prove practicable to open this exhibition about Christmas time or early in January, and the building is now being prepared for it. It is far less spacious than it should be, even for this temporary purpose, but no other premises were attainable that were so suitable for the purpose, all things considered. The trustees propose to go forward energetically with this great enterprise, with confidence that the responsibility they have assumed will prove to have been fully warranted, and that they will receive the prompt and earnest co-operation of all good citizens who desire to take part in advancing the resources and reputation of this great Metropolis in means for æsthetic culture, and for the gratification of intelligent visitors from all parts of the world.

The particulars and place of the preliminary exhibition will be announced by the Trustees very shortly.

Harbor-Masters' Impositions to be Stopped.

The Grocers' Board of Trade met yesterday, Mr. WM. A. BOOTH presiding, and adopted the following:

Resolved, That the President of this Board is hereby authorized to appoint a Special Committee, during the ensuing recess, to consist of not less than three members, who shall have authority to represent this Board in any proceedings which may be deemed expedient, looking to the reform of the onerous and unjust exactions imposed upon commerce by the Port authorities, either in co-operation with committees of other similar organizations or otherwise.

In reference to storage of goods in bonded warehouses, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the matter of storage of goods in bonded warehouses be referred to a special committee to draft a memorial to be sent to Congress to remedy this grievance, and report to this Board at its next meeting.

The Aldermen and the Harlem Railroad.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President THOMAS COMAN in the chair. Alderman WOLTMAN presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the Special Committee appointed to devise a plan for the protection of life and property endangered by the use of locomotives on that portion of Fourth-avenue north of Forty-second-street be referred back to the committee with instruction to hold one or more public meetings, and that invitations be given by advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested to appear before said committee for a full and free interchange of views and opinions before recommending a final action to be taken by the Common Council on the subject of excavating Fourth-avenue above Forty-second-street, to a depth sufficient to admit of covering the tracks of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

The Board then adjourned.

Lookup Evans, O'Kell and McNevins.

In the cases of LOOKUP EVANS, convicted of abortion, WILLIAM O'KELL, convicted of receiving stolen Government bonds, and WILLIAM H. MCNEVINS, convicted of murder, arguments were heard on appeal before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The Court reserved its decision in each case.

Sale of the Bull Run Battle-Field.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, Dec. 5.

The farm called Hazel Plain, in Prince William County, Virginia, (better known as the Chinn farm,) containing 550 acres, and belonging to B. T. CHINN, was sold on the 29th ult. for $8 per acre, to Mrs. MARY A. DOWNMANN, executrix. This farm is a portion of the plateau upon which were fought the first and second battles of Manassas. When the war commenced it was under a high state of improvement, and the dwelling-house upon it was one of the finest in that section of the State, but that scourge devastated it, and the open fields, and young pines, and shattered mansion all now bear evidence to the bloody conflicts of which it was the scene.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Dec. 6, JAS. M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, disposed of property on Norfolk-street, between Stanton and Rivington streets, as follows: Two-story brick house and lot, No. 126, with frame house in rear of same, lot 25 by 100, sold for $11,650; purchaser, JOHN BAIER. Two-story frame house and lot, with frame dwelling in rear, No. 124, adjoining above, lot same size, sold for $10,650; purchaser, C. J. GOELLER. The buildings on the lots are in poor repair, and the prices realized were, therefore, considered very fair. The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of N. JARVIS, Jr., Esq., referee, the New-York Elevated Railroad property, embracing the road as it now stands, with the appurtenances belonging thereto, such as engines, cars, buildings, &c. The sale was made subject to a mortgage or trust deed, amounting to $750,000 with interest, made in 1868, and the property brought $230,000, the purchasers being the New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No other business in real estate was transacted, but at a stock sale MULLER, WILKINS & Co., sold the following securities at the percentage prices noted:

One hundred shares American National Bank of the City of New-York, par value $100 each, sold at 66 per cent.; 100 shares Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, (hypothecated,) par value $100 each, 18⅛; 10 shares Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 87; 10 shares St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 14¼; 100 shares People's Gas-light Company of Brooklyn, $10 each, 109¾; and $1,600 Metropolitan Gas-light Company scrip stock, sold at 119½ per cent.

In reference to the sale of Prospect Park lots, held in Brooklyn on Tuesday at the Commercial Exchange by J. COLE, a detailed report will be found below. As will be seen, some eighty-five lots were sold of the 360 offered, and the prices generally may be termed fair. The sale was made by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, HENRY J. CULLIN, Jr., Esq., referee, and after the lots noted had been disposed of, the auction was adjourned for two weeks, when the remainder of the property or a further portion of it will be sold. The principal purchasers at the late sale were William Sweeny, W. B. Lydes, Mr. Blancy, W. M. Murphy, T. Carpenter, R. G. Chase, William Arnold, N. Cooper, M. E. Finnegan and S. E. Bloomer.

For today the only sale expected to occur is one at the Exchange, in this City, a legal transaction, at which property located on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street will be offered.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Dec. 6.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

2-story brick house, (front,) 2-story frame house (rear) and lot No. 126 Norfolk-st., e. s., near Stanton-st., lot 25x100, front house 21x40, rear house 17x25	$11,650
2-story frame house, (front,) 2-story frame house (rear) and lot No. 124 Norfolk-st., e. s., adjoining above, lot same size, front house 22.9x29.5, rear house 17x25	10,650

Brooklyn Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Dec. 5.

BROOKLYN.

By J. Cole.

1 gore lot, No. 1, w. s. Coney Island road, 253.9 ft. n. of Green-Wood-av., opposite Prospect Park, 44.11x148.8x4.8x152.8	$1,800
2 lots, Nos. 2 and 3, w. s. Coney Island road, adjoining above, 200.3 ft. n. of Green-Wood-av., each 25 x about 150, $975 each	1,950
4 lots, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, w. s. Coney Island road, adjoining above, each same size, $1,000 each	4,000
6 lots, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, four of the numbers w. s. of Coney Island road, adjoining above, corner Green-Wood-av., and two n. s. Green-Wood-av., adjoining, together forming an irregular plot, 100 x about 175, with house thereon, sold in one parcel	13,700
2 lots, Nos. 14 and 15, n. s. Green-Wood-av., adjoining above, 100 ft. e. of Sherman-st., each 25 x115, $750 each	1,500
3 lots, Nos. 16, 17 and 18, n. e. corner Green-Wood-av. and Sherman-st., together forming plot 101.4x121.6x62.3x115, $770 each	2,310
2 lots, Nos. 19 and 20, e. s. Sherman-st., in rear of above, together 77.4x152x25x152.3, $600 each	1,200
4 lots, Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24, e. s. Sherman-st., adjoining above, each 25 x about 150, $1,000 each	4,000
1 gore lot, No. 25, adjoining above, e. s. Sherman-st., 5.5x147x54x153	975
4 lots, Nos. 27 to 30, w. s. Sherman-st., 195 ft. n. of Green-Wood-av., together 108.10x100x76x103.9, $490 each	1,960
4 lots, Nos. 31 to 34, w. s. Sherman-st., adjoining above, 95 ft. n. of Green-Wood-av., together 100x100, $500 each	2,000
4 lots, Nos. 35 to 38, n. w. corner Green-Wood-av. and Sherman-st., adjoining above, together 100x100x131x95, $620 each	2,480
4 lots, Nos. 39 to 42, n. e. corner Green-Wood-av. and East 7th-st., adjoining above, together 111x105.8x77x100, $580 each	2,320
8 lots, Nos. 43 to 50, s. s. East 7th-st., 105.5 n. of Green-Wood-av., adjoining above in rear, each 25x100, $445 each	3,560
3 lots, Nos. 28[?] to 290, n. s. Vanderbilt-st., 260 ft. n. of Gravesend-av., each 25x150, $235 each	705
2 lots, Nos. 291 and 292, n. s. Vanderbilt-st, adjoining above, each same size, $225 each	450
3 lots, Nos. 293 to 295, n. s. of Vanderbilt-st., adjoining above, each same size, $220 each	660
6 lots, Nos. 296 to 301, n. e. corner of Vanderbilt-st. and Gravesend-av., adjoining above, together 153.6x131.2x150x134.6, $250 each	1,500
6 lots, Nos. 302 to 307, s. e. corner of Gravesend-av. and Seeley-st., adjoining above, together 153.6x134.2x150x83, $250 each	1,500
1 lot, No. 308, s. s. of Seeley-st., 83 ft. e. of Gravesend-av., adjoining above in rear, 25x150	220
2 lots, Nos. 309 and 310, s. s. of Seeley-st., adjoining above, each 25x150, $225 each	450
3 lots, Nos. 311 to 313, s. s. of Seeley-st., adjoining above, each same size, $235 each	705
7 lots, Nos. 334 to 340, n. w. corner of Green-Wood-av. and 2d-st., together forming plot 182.7 x212.6x280.2x43.4, $275 each	1,925
4 lots, Nos. 332 and 333, w. s. of 2d-st., and Nos. 341 and 342, in rear, all adjoining above, and together in size 50x212.9x66x250, $200 each	800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BROWN-STONE store and house, (containing twenty rooms,) in 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) rented to a good tenant.

Also,

lease hold and valuable estate, (Rutgers' lease,) No. 3 Canal-st., 25x120, extending to Division-st., and including Nos. 167 and 167½.

Also,

a country-seat at Jamaica, Long Island, known as the Gunther estate; one of the finest country-seats on Long Island; ten acres of land: large mansion and out-buildings.

Also,

four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x 65x100, in 37th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished, with or without furniture.

Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE.

Some very cheap first-class dwellings in West 14th-st., 17th-st., East 43d-st., 46th-st., 60th-st., and various other localities.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES FOR SALE. No. 99 Maiden-lane. Corner Church and Thames-st. No. 7 State-st. No. 83 Beekman-st. No. 140 Cherry-st.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 49TH-ST., JUST EAST OF 5th-av., a beautiful four story English-basement brown-stone house of medium size; recently overhauled; beautifully finished and in fine order: lot 100.5; in fee; price reasonable and terms easy. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and 35 East 17th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—100X125 FEET FOR SALE very reasonably, 90th-st. entrance to the Park; also, 84th-st., building lots near 5th-av.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE FIRST-class store, near Wall-st. and the East River, fronting on four streets, and having a large rent-roll, will be disposed of cheap. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A PERFECT palace on 5th-av., above 46th-st.; one of the largest, most substantially-built, elegant and tastefully-finished private residences in New-York; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, offer for sale or exchange for City property some very desirable improved and unimproved property, well situated in Westchester County, within eleven miles of City Hall, and within five or ten minutes' walk of depots on Harlem Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE UP-town, (furnished preferred,) some choice property, near the City, on a cash basis. Apply to J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO JOBBERS IN TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.—A house retiring from the business offers to let their store, desirably located, at moderate rent, giving the advantage of their trade to any one renting it now. Address A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

HARDWARE.—TO LET, ON CHAMBERS-st., just west of Broadway, an entire building, 25 x75. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,470 Post-office.

FINE LOFTS—50x100, WITH STEAM power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOLEN-MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone picker-house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee, No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

Preceding sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at same hour and place.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee, No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at same hour and place.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee, No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID EAST-SIDE HARLEM LOTS.—M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREET.—Three lots, north-side of 112th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., commencing 160 feet west of 3d-av.; each lot 20x100.11 feet. Title perfect.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee:

The valuable property known as No. 6 Union-square, opposite the Washington Monument; size, 25 x95 feet.

ALSO,

The property known as No. 547 West 29th-st.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FRANK & GANS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

MAX HEIDELBACH, E. L. FRANK, ADOLF GANS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general foreign and domestic banking business, under the firm name of HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO.

MAX HEIDELBACH, E. L. FRANK, ADOLF GANS, LOUIS HEIDELBACH, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, NO. 7 NEW-ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transacting of a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, under the above firm name.

SPENCER TRASK, GEO. F. STONE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of SAMUELS & STERNBERG.

ADOLPH SAMUELS, JACOB STERNBERG.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

MEETINGS.

TO THE PROPERTY-OWNERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.—All property-owners of the Eighteenth Ward who wish to join the Society of the above Ward for common protection, are invited to attend a meeting, to be held at Germania Hall, No. 200 3d-av.

REVISION OF THE BIBLE.—THURSDAY, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock P. M., there will be a meeting in Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., at which Dean HOWSON, of Chester, England, and others, will speak on the present work of *Revision of the Bible in England and America.*

MASONIC.

PURITAN LODGE NO. 339, F. A. M.

THE MEMBERS OF PURITAN LODGE No. 339, F. A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication on FRIDAY MORNING, the 8th inst., at 8½ o'clock, at their room, No. 8 Union-square, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, John Letson.

ISAAC H. BROWN, Master.

OLIVER GREEN, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 8. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N. Y."

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE H. VETTERLEIN and BERNHARD T. VETTERLEIN, bankrupts.—To the creditors of the estate of said bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had on the 18th day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for the Southern District of New-York, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, to inquire and take proofs, and report whether Demas Barnes, the assignee of the above-named bankrupts, ought to be authorized to unite with Theodore J. Vetterlein in selling and conveying certain real estate, consisting of lots Nos. 10 and 11 on Treon's and Desher's plot, in the town of Miamisburgh, County of Montgomery, State of Ohio, being lots Nos. 225 and 226 in the revised plot of the said town, at private sale, for the sum of $6,000, and to receive the said proceeds with the consent of the said Theodore J. Vetterlein, to be held by the said Demas Barnes, as assignee, &c., to abide the result of the action heretofore commenced and now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, in which Demas Barnes, as assignee, is complainant, and Theodore J. Vetterlein and the said bankrupts are defendants.—Dated New-York, Dec. 6, 1871.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE H. VETTERLEIN and BERNHARD T. VETTERLEIN, bankrupts.—To the creditors of the estate of said bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had on the 18th day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for the Southern District of New-York, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, to inquire and take proofs and report whether Demas Barnes, the assignee of the above-named bankrupts, ought to be authorized to sell at private sale the three certain lots of ground situate in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, described in a petition filed by Demas Barnes as assignee, &c., in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, on the 29th day of November, 1871, to John Weik, of Philadelphia, Penn., subject to the existing incumbrances thereon, upon receiving the sum of nineteen thousand dollars therefor.—Dated New-York, Dec. 6, 1871.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES CARSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Carson, of the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

AVERILL, ALLISON & AVERILL, Attorneys for petitioner. No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

d7-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES STRAUSS and MEYER YOUNG, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles Strauss and Meyer Young in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen,—Registery in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN HALLORAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Halloran, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 27th day of November, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n30-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK STROMEYER, THEODORE C. SPENGLER and CHARLES D. WHITE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,167.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the firm of Stromeyer & Co., and of Frederick Stromeyer, Theodore C. Spengler and Charles D. White, members and partners of said firm, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 22d day of November, A. D. 1871.

n23-1aw3wTh* MATTHEW BUNKER, Assignee.

DRY GOODS.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

EXTRA FINE QUALITY JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS now opened. Imported solely for OUR OWN retail trade, and not to be found elsewhere. Also, a VERY LARGE variety at most reasonable and reduced prices.

13th-st. and Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

CANTRELL'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE, NO. 241 4TH-AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AND FURS, LADIES' Hats, Mink, Ermine, Alaska and all kinds, warranted half price. Great bargains in Children's Furs, Hats and Bonnets. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at REDUCED PRICES.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers. No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.

THE EFFECTS OF THOMAS H. HOTCHKISS, an American artist, who died at Rome, consisting of paintings, sketches, &c., will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1871.

By order of A. J. ROGERS, Public Administrator.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BANKRUPT EFFECTS, ON THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1871, AT 10 O'CLOCK, At No. 126 and 128 Duane-st. FOR CASH.

All the right, title and interest which JAS. CARSON had on the 5th day of January, 1871, when his assignment was completed, in and to the following property, viz.:

West half of north-west quarter, north half of south-west quarter, north half of south-east quarter section 20, township 51, range 39, Michigan, containing 240 acres, sold for taxes in 1868, redeemable by paying back taxes and interest—unoccupied lands, bought for mineral purposes.

South half of section 3, west half of section 10, township 52, range 38, Michigan, 640 acres, sold as above in 1868, redeemable as above.

North-east fractional quarter, south-west quarter, south-east quarter, north-west quarter township 52, range 36, 6.8 10-100 acres, Michigan, sold as above, redeemable as above.

Undivided three-tenths of west half of north-west quarter, section 31, township 53, range 35, Michigan, containing 86 25-100 acres, sold and redeemable as above.

433 acres in Bald Eagle Township, Mifflin, now Centre County, Penn.,
433 acres in Bald Eagle Township, Mifflin, now Centre County, Penn.
400 acres in Bald Eagle Township, Mifflin, now Centre County, Penn.
433 acres in Franklin Township.
400 acres in Franklin Township.
433 53-100 acres in Franklin Township.
433 acres in Franklin Township.
433 acres in Franklin Township.
} Sold for taxes six or seven years ago.

About 500 lots in the addition by Carsen & Heustis, to Superior City, Wis.: sold for taxes eight or nine years. Believe this to be redeemable.

232 mining acres in Lawrencetown District, thirteen miles from Halifax, Nova Scotia; held mostly in fee by petitioner, balance leased from Government, subject to a lien for wages by Wm. Thomas, about $500. There is a stamp-mill, shops and buildings and mining tools upon it, but not being worked for two years.

Note of Thos. H. Low, due Feb. 3, 1869, for $4,433 32.
Note of Thos. H. Low, due Feb. 3, 1869, for 4,021 66.
Note of Thos. H. Low, due Feb. 3, 1869, for 4,433 32.
Note of Thos. H. Low, due Feb. 3, 1869, for 4,021 66.
Note of Thos. H. Low, due Feb. 3, 1869, for 4,433 32.
Note of Thos. H. Low, due Feb. 9, 1869, for 4,021 66.

Account against R. M. Webber, $2,724 19, Nashville, Tenn.

Account against Lyman Fisher, $3,913 17, Toms River, N. J.

Account against Wm. M. Ashley, about $5,000, Brockville, Canada.

Account against George R. Hazwell, about $2,500, New-York.

Judgment against Wm. H. Gaige, May 13, 1867, Supreme Court, New-York, $1,878 66.

Judgment against John B. Fuller, Oct. 15, 1868, Common Pleas, New-York, $8,124 82.

Machinery and mining tools on property in Nova Scotia—value, $3,500.

Three-fourths interest in Gregg Patent Brick Machine for the State of Tennessee—value unknown.

500 shares Arctic Mining Company of Michigan.
4,100 shares Everett Mining Company of Michigan.
250 shares Union Mining Company of Michigan.
200 shares North Star Mining Company of Michigan.
200 shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Company of New-York.
100 shares New-York and Michigan Silver Lead Company of New-York.
1,200 shares Grand Portage Mining Company, in hands of J. N. Hayward.
15 bonds ($1,000 each) of Collins Iron Company, in hands of J. N. Hayward.
250 shares Union Copper Company of Lake Superior.

Claim against C. C. Douglass and Moses Sutton for damages on sale of land in Michigan to your petition, on which $15,000 was paid; claim now in suit.

Claim against Samuel Secor & Co. for $5,000 paid on machinery never delivered.

The sum of $10,000 was deposited with Andrew J. Parker, in Escrow, in 1866, for the purpose of being paid over to petitioner, or Thomas W. Eagen, whichever might thereafter be found to be entitled thereto, and said claim has never been determined, petitioner still claiming the same to belong to him.

The assignee assumes no responsibility for any of the above. They appear on the schedule of the debtor, and the purchaser may get from the said schedule, within three days, all the evidence which the assignee has.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee in Bankruptcy, Nos. 126 and 128 Duane-st.

FINE-ART SALE.

MR. ALEXANDER WHITE, OF CHICAGO, begs to inform the public that he will dispose of, by auction, his entire

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

selected personally by himself during the past eight years for his own private gallery, and comprising the Chef d'Œuvres and Gems of the

GREAT MODERN MASTERS,

on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock.

In order to promote the convenience and comfort of buyers, and considering the importance of the sale, tickets of admission will be issued, application for which should be made to the auctioneers at once, by letter or personally. Catalogues ready and

PAINTINGS NOW ON EXHIBITION

at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st., day and evening, free, until the day of sale.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. W. R. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1871.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

A public sale of the following named unserviceable articles will be held at this Depot on MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1871, at noon:

31,000 pounds of cast-iron.
11,000 pounds of wrought-iron.
4,700 pounds of old rigging.
8 iron cylindrical tanks.
52 tin oil-butts.
6 boats.
6 iron water-tanks.

J. C. WOODRUFF, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Light-house Engineer, Third District.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

960 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
87 cases fresh Malaga Oranges.
1,688 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
600 kegs fresh Almeria Grapes.
50 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
28 cases fresh Lisbon Oranges.
56 bags Bordeaux Walnuts.
1 case Lemon Peel.
10 casks Prunes.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SALE for the benefit of the Boys' Boarding School, at Shanghai, China, under the auspices of the Society of Earnest Workers for China, will be held in the Sunday-school Rooms of the First Presbyterian Church, in 11th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 6th and 7th of December, opening at 11 A. M., and closing at 10 o'clock P. M. A very choice selection of Chinese and Japanese goods, imported by the Society, for sale.

PROPOSALS.

FALL RIVER WATER-WORKS.

Sealed proposals from iron founders, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-iron Water-pipes and Special Castings," will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Fall River, Mass., at their office in said city, until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, the 15th day of December, 1871, for furnishing the following quantities of Cast-iron Water-pipes and Special Castings:

2,356,000 pounds 24-inch Pipes.
1,471,000 pounds 20-inch Pipes.
2,028,000 pounds 16-inch Pipes.
273,000 pounds 12-inch Pipes.
302,000 pounds 10-inch Pipes.
1,132,000 pounds 8-inch Pipes.
418,000 pounds 6-inch Pipes.
360,000 pounds of Special Castings.

The delivery of the Pipes is to begin on the 15th day of March, 1872, and the whole amount is to be delivered by the 15th day of August, 1872.

Specifications and forms of contract and of proposals may be obtained on application at the office of the Chief Engineer.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

PHILIP D. BORDEN, WILLIAM LINDSEY, JOSEPH A. BOWEN, } Water Commissioners.

GEO. A. BRIGGS, Chief Engineer.
JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Consulting Engineer.
DEC. 2, 1871.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

PROPOSALS SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 9th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

30,000 lbs. Sugar.
20,000 lbs. Green Coffee.
2,000 gallons Molasses.
50,000 lbs. Salt Water Soap.

Naval Standard.

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

1,000 gallons Olive-oil.

Bidders are referred to the officers in charge at the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay Director United States Navy.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., Dec. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., Jan. 3, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., for officers and men at this station during five months, commencing Feb. 1, 1872. A deposit of $100 will be required with each proposal as a guarantee of good faith. Information as to conditions, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to CHAS. E. L. B. DAVIS, First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1872, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3.—Expense books, patent spring back account books, stationery and printing of every kind; orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; is an excellent baker, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; best of references; wages no object; a permanent home. Call all the week at No. 442 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; understands thoroughly the making of bread and biscuit; is willing and obliging; first-class City references; no objections to the coarse washing. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH or Italian maid; can speak several languages; is desirous of placing herself as maid, which service she thoroughly understands, or as instructress to children or grown persons. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable English Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly experienced with children, both young and growing; would like to travel; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washer by a very respectable woman and excellent laundress; French fluting, &c.; all kinds of fine work in the best manner; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as dress-maker in a private family; understands cutting and fitting; can trim in all the newest styles, and copy patterns from engravings. Call at No. 396 Bowery, corner 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant seamstress; one who understands dress-making and plain sewing, and is willing and obliging. Call at No. 322 Madison-av., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG PROTESTant woman, a situation as chamber-maid; can do sewing or washing; understands her business perfectly; has unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; can take entire charge of her kitchen and do the marketing; five excellent references; City or country. Apply at 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT American young woman as nurse to grown children; will assist in chamber-work; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will go to a hotel, boarding-house or restaurant; has five years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st, near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook in a private family; she understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call for two days in the dry-goods store, No. 468 7th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman and first-class cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, excellent baker, &c.; country or City; good City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and plain sewer; can do all kinds of embroidery; has two years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD family cook; can do all kinds of good plain family cooking; can give good references; no objection to do a little coarse washing. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes a situation for her maid; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and all kinds of family sewing; a first-class operator. Apply at No. 143 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMan, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse and seamstress, or make herself generally useful; very respectable; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 336 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable competent girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; private family or boarding-house; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st., store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as first-class cook; an excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good cook and baker; will assist with the washing; has best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

S. & E. V. ODELL

Supply employers in the City or country with reliable

SERVANTS,

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.

NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, waiters, and men to attend furnaces, at the West-side Employment Office, No. 153 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. SYDNEY T. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children perfectly; has two years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO COOKS, washers and ironers; three house-workers; four chamber-maids (Welsh Protestants;) all well recommended. Apply at the oldest agency in the City, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant French woman as laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of fluting; best City references. No. 58 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, one who can do all kinds of cooking; prefers not to have a kitchen-maid; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; excellent baker; will assist with washing; private family or boarding house; excellent reference. Apply at No. 142 West 28th-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT chamber-maid and fine laundress; two years' City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 346 6th-av., near 21st-st.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, FRENCH, English, Irish and American help can be found at any time at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

A LADY OF CULTIVATION AND refinement, the daughter of a physician, desires a situation as nurse and companion for an invalid. Address S. T., care A. H. Smith, No. 408 Lexington-av.

A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG LADY, first came from Germany, wishes to be busy in a large business or with a fine family; is a very good dress-maker. Apply at No. 91 Allen-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best of references. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do general house-work, chamber-work and waiting; excellent City references. Call at No. 68 West 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; flutes, plaits and puffs, and understands a mangle; good references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; would assist in washing; excellent reference. Apply at No. 208 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general house-work in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 242 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 140 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUation as nurse in a first-class private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 364 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT girl a situation to cook, wash and iron in the City or country; has good reference. Call at No. 69 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting; has good reference. No. 224 Chrystie-st.

AT COLORED RELIEF ROOM, NO. 65 Bible House—Best colored help furnished directly from the South.

COLORED SERVANTS.

First-class colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 129 West 33d-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as visiting teacher for all the English branches and letter-writing; highest references. Address Miss WRITER, Box No. 79 Station D. Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Apply at No. 333 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant woman for general house-work; good washer and ironer; City or country; excellent reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; can take full charge of infants or growing children; good reference. Call at No. 224 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 104 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; excellent baker, washer and ironer; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as competent cook. Apply at her present employer's, No. 10 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation in a small family to do house-work. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 111 East 39th-st.

A LADY, WRITING A GOOD PLAIN hand, wishes copying. Address D. J., No. 122 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation in a small private family to do general house-work. Call at No. 205 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do general housework; excellent City references. Apply at No. 68 West 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking, baking, poultry and game; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; no objection to a boarding-house; the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at 119 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; wish to live together; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can come well recommended from their last employer. Call at No. 228 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a Protestant young woman as seamstress; cuts and fits for children; understands all kinds of family sewing; excellent operator; will assist with chamber-work; excellent reference. Apply at No. 308 East 31st-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family to do chamber-work and plain sewing; reference from the lady with whom she has lived with for the past six years. Call at No. 237 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nursery governess; or would go as house-maid in a small family; best of references given. Address or call on P. L. P., No. 444 West 41st-st., fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer, and has the best of City references. Call at 316 East 32d-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED.—A LADY WANTS TO FIND A good place for an experienced, reliable Protestant nurse, capable of taking entire charge of an infant; best of references from last employer. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT American girl, a situation as nurse and do plain sewing; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 202 West 27th-st., room No. 8; prefers to sleep home.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to take the entire charge of a baby; good reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 164 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; good bread and biscuit baker; Protestant; good City references. Call at 203 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, just from the country, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general house-work; understands fluting. Call or address No. 26 Bedford-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family, to do chamber-work and assist with the washing; excellent City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as laundress; first-class reference from last employer. Call or address at 253 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as seamstress and child's nurse; can work on sewing-machine. Apply or address No. 475 6th-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion in a private family as good cook; no objection to assist in the coarse washing, if required; good City reference. Call at No. 237 East 29th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping, desires a situation for her coachman as coachman or porter; is a Protestant, a good and careful driver; no objections to the country; best of references. Call at the office of the *Journal of Commerce*, No. 76 Beaver-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, from the north of Ireland, a situation as coachman or porter; is a careful driver; no objection to the country; would milk, and make himself general ly useful; best references from last employer. Address S. T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; single young man; four years' satisfactory reference; is disengaged, as the family went to Europe; any gentleman wishing the same will be suited by calling or address JOHN M., No. 48 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, by a first-class waiter; keeps silver in excellent order, and would be found most satisfactory; is still with his employer, who will fully recommend him. Call or address No. 24 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH waiter; understands several languages; speaks a little English and has always held the position of head or upper butler; has several American families here to recommend him highly. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man; sober, steady excellent driver; will make himself generally useful; good references. Address C. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO find a situation for his coachman, whom he can thoroughly recommend as a competent man; sober, honest and obliging. Call on or address SCRANTON & SCOVILL, No. 28 Broad-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties and has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 150 West 28th-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom; City or country; understands his business perfectly; excellent City reference. Call or address at Mr. Field's private stable, Lexington-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN INTELligent boy, eighteen years old. Apply to E. SMITH, Missionary, Five Points' House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY an experienced Protestant man; has good references, and is fully capable. Address H. F., Box No. 93 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, A situation in a private family; excellent City references. Call or address J. D., No. 182 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter (single) in a private family; best City reference. Address F., No. 164 East 40th-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP housekeeping wishes to find a situation for his coachman, as coachman or light porter; would go to the country, where his wife could take in washing; three years in his present situation. Apply at No. 21 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands the business thoroughly; can procure first-class City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call on or address JAMES, No. 32 East 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference. Call or address M. D., stable, No. 22 East 18th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAD, A POSITION in a lawyer's office; best of references given. Address H. J. WINSER, 107 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS COOK; one understanding her business, willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and able to furnish recommendations, can obtain a permanent situation at No. 121 East 25th-st.; apply before 1 o'clock.

CLOTHING SALESMAN WANTED—In a first-class wholesale clothing-house; one commanding a good trade in the Middle, Northern or Western States can find a good opening by addressing Box No. 2,343 New-York City Post-office.

BOY WANTED IN AN INSURANCE office; he must be well acquainted with the City, write a good clear hand and reside with his parents. Address W. S., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A WHOLEsale drug-house. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Post-office Box No. 1,813.

WANTED—A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS laundress and waitress. Apply at No. 104 East 19th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and that part between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment, in said before-entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report, wherein showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES, WILLIAM WOOD. } Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT of Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court-house, Park, No. 32 Chambers-st., Dec. 5, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 4th day of October, 1871, to the date of payment.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.

R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st., Opposite Washington Market.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Nov. 18,	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Dec. 9.
Saturday, Nov. 25,	COLUMBIA,	Saturday, Dec. 16.
Saturday, Dec. 2,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Dec. 23.
Saturday, Dec. 9,	EUROPA,	Saturday, Dec. 30.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE..........DANRE......Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT.......LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Jan. 27
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..............$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC..............................Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..................................Jan. 6, ——
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Dec. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Dec. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday, Dec. 30, 8 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6 | Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13 | Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 20 | Tarifa, Saturday, Dec. 30
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 27 | Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 6
China, Wednesday, Jan. 3 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, Jan. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage..............................$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.........Jan. 3, at ——
IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE...........Jan. 10, at ——
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails
The first-class iron steam-ship
HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON,
will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DRYER, SATURDAY, Dec. 16.
Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $25.
Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents. Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Dec. 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jamaica touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ———; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 13.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Dec. 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, via Nassau, Dec. 14.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 21.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........................Jan. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)..Sat., Dec. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Jan. 13
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY Dec. 7, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents. Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DESIRABLE

HOME SECURITIES.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE
WALLKILL VALLEY
RAILWAY COMPANY.
Are offered for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency,
BY
MEAD & CLARK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
AND
ERASTUS F. MEAD,
BANKER,
CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.
By exchanging United States Bonds for the Bonds of the WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, you increase your income over 40 per cent., and your principal about 25 per cent., and get a security EQUALLY SAFE.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE
any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land. These lands are now being sold under the supervision of Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, and the proceeds thereof applied to the redemption of the bonds. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

WILLIARD & STONE,

NO. 4 PINE-ST.,
Obtain Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, &c.,
BORROW AND LEND MONEY ON Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages,
Transfers of existing Mortgages on New-York City property, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Columbia College and Trinity Church Leases, Ware-house Merchandise Receipts, and
COLLECT RENTS, DIVIDENDS and INTEREST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872.
The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars.
The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars.
Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division.
The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.
DEC. 1, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.
B. H. HUTTON, Chairman.
CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

THE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY hereby gives notice of its intention to increase the amount of its capital stock from TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the addition of ONE THOUSAND NEW SHARES of FIFTY DOLLARS each, duly subscribed for and paid in.—Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1871. By order. M. F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.
J. D. VERMILYE, President.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving our check No. 26,980, on Fourth National Bank, certified, for one thousand ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents ($1,097 50,) in favor of E. Riccord, dated Dec. 5, 1871.
H. A. HEISER'S SONS, No. 11 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM on City property only. Apply to H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000
5-20 BONDS

HAVE BEEN CALLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND ARE NOW BEING PAID.
Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND

First Mortgage

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.
We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:
The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*
The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.
The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.
It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.
They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.
Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.
Price, 90 and interest, in currency.
Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:
New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.
New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.
The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.
St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.
Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.
Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.
Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.
Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.
Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.
Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,
RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
in stocks and bonds of every description,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty for many years.

10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.
Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.
Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.
Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,

BANKERS
NO. 43 CANAL-ST.,
CHICAGO.
All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS,

In grades embracing a large variety of
STABLE AND KERSEY DRESS BLANKETS,
NEW-HAMPSHIRE BLANKETS,
WAGON BLANKETS in Fancy Plaids; SWEATING BLANKETS in White, Fawns, Blue, Gray and Fancy Checks, in extra sizes and weights, suitable also for LAP BLANKETS.
CARRIAGE ROBES, assorted styles and qualities.
SLEIGH-BELLS, strapped and unstrapped, in WHITE and YELLOW METAL and in SILVER and GOLD-PLATED.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.
NO. 72 BEEKMAN-ST.

SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.
500 sleighs, all styles, pony, six seat, swell, Portland, &c., from $30 up: the largest assortment in the City. Robes, bells, &c. Empire City Repository.
WM. H. GRAY, Nos. 20 and 22 Wooster st.

SLEIGH-BELLS AND HORSE-BLANKETS.

In large assortments at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

$50.—ELEGANT HAND-MADE worsted carriage robe, buffalo, bear, Angora and plush robes, blankets, cloaking, braces, at great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BROWN HORSE 16 hands high. Can be seen at the private stable, rear, No. 140 West 50th-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, $1 50; BUFFALO, black bear, red fox, kangaroo, fur and plush carriage robes; great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartments, with private table and attendance, at the Worth House, No. 202 5th-av., fronting on Madison-square, 5th-av. and Broadway; first-class families only.

A SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM, WITH alcove, hot and cold water, and all conveniences, to let, with or without board; reference. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

A ROOM PARTIALLY FURNISHED for light housekeeping or sleeping-room for two, near Pike's Opera-house. No. 302 West 15th-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE.—LARGE front parlor and large front room, newly and richly furnished, with or without board; first-class; location unexceptionable; references required.

NO. 107 WEST 41ST-ST.—A PRIVATE family, owning house, will rent a nicely furnished suite of rooms, bath-room connecting, with or without board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen. References.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF TWO SOUTH rooms, third story, to let with board; references exchanged. Call at No. 17 East 37th-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS on parlor floor, with first-class board, at No. 26 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 31ST-ST.—A WELL-FURNISHED front alcove room on second floor; also, back room, southern exposure, to let with board, together or separately; terms moderate.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without partial board, at No. 244 West 42d-st., half block west of Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOOR and single rooms; brown-stone house. No. 126 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—SINGLE AND family rooms, fourth floor, front, sunny exposure, with superior board.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 156 WEST.—Two handsomely-furnished rooms on third floor to rent with board; house and location first-class.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE house in 5th-av., between 25th and 40th sts., for a family of two adults and three children; whole second floor of four rooms, with private table, required. Address W. S. NICHOLS, No. 50 Wall-st.

WANTED, BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN and mother desire a couple of furnished rooms, with or without board, in a private family above 12th-st. Address LEX, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
The United States has made this bank perfectly safe.
Investments made in Government securities.
Investments are NOT ALLOWED in State, County, City or Railroad Securities.
SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.
FOUR PER CENT. allowed from date of deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, withdrawn before January or July.
SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest compounded if not withdrawn.
These certificates are as safe as registered bonds; are payable on demand with interest due; are promptly available throughout the United States, and are a very convenient and popular form of investment.
Accounts strictly private and confidential.
Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City if desired.
Send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary. JOHN H. LYON, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS. $10,004,887 74.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CANADA LAND PURCHASE, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871. }
Owners of Trustees certificates for interests in mineral lands on Lake Superior, Canada, and held in trust by E. B. Ward, Edward Learned, Peleg Hall, C. A. Trowbridge and A. H. Sibley, are hereby notified that a dividend of One Hundred Dollars per part has this day been declared by the Trustees, payable on the 15th inst., at my office, No. 37 William-st., New-York, to parties on that day entitled thereto, as appears on the books of the said Trustees.
EDWARD LEARNED, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871. }
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company, on and after Dec. 28, 1871, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1871.
The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 6, 1871.
THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, of Georgia, have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books will be closed.
Stock-holders registered in the New-York agency will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic. MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1871. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Cash Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th inst., and will remain closed until the 21st. By order of the Board.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner. G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—FRA DIAVOLO, MATINEE.

Grand farewell Matinée of the Strakosch Italian Company,
ON SATURDAY, DEC. 9, AT 1½ P. M.,
FRA DIAVOLO.
With the following excellent cast:
Mons. VICTOR CAPOUL, for the first time as Fra Diavolo, in which rôle he created so great a sensation in Paris 300 consecutive nights, and
Mlle. LEON DUVAL, for the first time in New-York, as..........................Zerlina
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, for the first time in New-York, as...............Lady Alcash
Sig. RONCONI..................as..............Lord Alcash
REICHARDT, COLETTI, BARILI, &c.
MAX MARETZEK...Musical Director and Conductor
Reserved seats, price ....Two (2) Dollars.
Seats can now be secured at the Academy; also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY—ON 14TH-ST.

The last representation (but one) of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 8, at 8 P.M.,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON, in her great rôle of LUCIA.
Sig. Brignoli, M. Barre, Sigs. Reichardt, Coletti, &c.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½, (doors open at 12½,)
Grand Farewell Matinée of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA,
(prior to departure for Philadelphia,)
FRA DIAVOLO.
Seats for this Matinée (only) $2.
Seats for all the above now at the Academy, also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
SATURDAY, Dec. 9, Academy of Music, Brooklyn, LUCIA.
MONDAY, Dec. 11, Philadelphia, Penn.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

Inauguration of
THE WINTER SEASON OF TRAGEDY.
This Evening
MR. EDWIN BOOTH, as HAMLET,
which character he will personate but for a limited number of nights, owing to the forthcoming production of Shakespeare's
JULIUS CÆSAR.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 1½ O'CLOCK.
MR. BOOTH as CLAUDE MELNOTTE
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER.................................MANAGER
NEW ACTS. NEW FEATURES.
THE GREAT OLIO COMPANY,
THE WONDERFUL GYMNASTS,
THE FAIRY FOUNTAIN,
THE GRAND BALLET, AND CELEBRATED PANTOMIME TROUPE,
IN A SUPERB BILL EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2¼.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE,

No. 720 Broadway.
SUCCESS OF LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.
AIMEE'S CRAZY SONG—Assassination Scene—Moonlight Serenaders—Grand Carnival—The Sobbing Chorus. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B LENT..Director
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THE FOUR BEST RIDERS IN THE WORLD.
First week of Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
The best bareback equestrienne in the universe.
Mr. CHARLES W. FISH,
Unequaled as a bareback somersault rider.
Miss LUCY WATSON and LE JEUNE BURT.
Second week of Mons. Siegrist and infant sons.
Second week of the exciting battoute leaps.
The JEE BROTHERS, the versatile acrobats.
D. A. SEAL and E. ALMONTE, the amusing clowns.
THE ACTING DOGS and TRAINED HORSES.

A FAIR

In aid of the Home for the Aged and Destitute Blind will be held at the corner of Broadway and 14th-st., beginning the 4th day of December and continuing throughout the week. Mr. J. A. Roosevelt has kindly donated the house for that purpose. Any contributions or donations may be sent to the Fair after it commences, or to the following ladies, who are officers of the society:
Mrs. LYMAN RHOADES, Chairman of the Executive Committee, No. 385 5th-av.; Mrs. D. J. COSTER, Treasurer, No. 232 West 14th-st.; Miss KATE CHAUNCY, Secretary, No. 10 East 32d-st.; Mrs. CHAS. S. LEWIS, Corresponding Secretary, No. 421 West 47th-st.

VICE-PRES'T COLFAX

AND
HON. S. S. COX.
COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.
Tickets for reserved seats at hotels and music-stores.

MRS. T. PICTON BOWE

Will make her first appearance in the concert-room in this City at Weber's Hall, No. 108 5th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8½ o'clock, assisted by Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor; Mr. J. FINLAY FINLAYSON, Baritone; Mr. FERDINAND VON INTEN, Pianist; Mr. ANTONIO REIFF, Conductor. Tickets can be had at C. H. Ditson & Co.'s, No. 711 Broadway; Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 647 Broadway; the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and Weber's Hall.

MR. ALELANDER WHITE'S

Collection of Paintings to be sold by auction, Dec. 12 and 13, comprising chef d'œuvres and gems of the great modern masters, is now on exhibition, free, day and evening, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

BE SURE TO HEAR MAJOR-GEN. KILPATRICK, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New-York and Texas

BEEF PRESERVING COMPANY

ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH TO FAMILIES THEIR

CANNED ROAST BEEF,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PUT UP IN CASES CONTAINING 2 DOZEN 3-lb. CANS, AND IN CASES CONTAINING 10 7½-lb. CANS.
This Company has been at great expense for the past several years in perfecting the machinery now erected near Galveston, Texas, to put up the delicious quality of beef which they now offer to the public.
This beef is really more nutritious and more economical for family use, than any ever offered for sale in any market, as the juices and gelatine portions are all retained in the can.

IS SOLID MEAT, READY COOKED,

in two forms, in Pieces, and Chopped, and contains no bone or gristle.
Its cost is less than half the price of butchers' meat. It is hermetically sealed, and will keep for years just as good when opened, as though cooked immediately. It is all alike, and very tender. It is also very nice eaten cold.
The beef is cut in proper pieces, and, after being thoroughly cleansed, is roasted in a patent oven, so arranged that the juices and gelatine properties, which fall while in the process of cooking, are continually poured over it, thus retaining all its real nutriment and flavor. The bone and gristle are next removed, and the beef is then pressed into cans by machinery.
It is pure roast beef, with all the flavor of that article when cold; but with more of juice and gelatine, owing to the process of cooking, and much more tender than the average market joint, because of the choice cattle selected, and of the mixture of tenderloin and other parts together.
Two and a half pounds of beef, when divested of bone and gristle, and cooked, make about one pound of this clear meat.
3-lb. CANS, 60c.; 7½-lb. CANS, $1 35, LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
The attention of hotels, restaurants, boarding-house keepers, shipmasters and families, is called to this superior article.
FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS.
GEORGE H. MUNROE, PRESIDENT AND PATENTEE.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
No. 16 Cedar-st., New-York City.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—Its Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Directory being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as possible at their residences, or immediately, by sending to the office, Room No. 59, Bible-house, 8th-st. The following officers of the Association and Chairmen of Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:
JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, No. 71 South-st.
JOHN D. WOLFE, Vice-President, No. 13 Madison-av.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, No. 365 Greenwich-st.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South-st.
ELECTED MANAGERS.—Stewart Brown, No. 21 West 34th-st.; Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front-st.; Erastus C. Benedict, No. 10 West 10th-st.; J. Boorman Johnston, No. 90 Broadway.
CHAIRMEN OF WARD COMMITTEES.—First, Second and Third Wards, George W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine-st.; Fourth Ward, Charles Chamberlain, No. 168 South-st.; Fifth Ward, Henry S. Terbell, No. 41 Walker-st.; Sixth Ward, John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin-st.; Seventh Ward, Thomas Warren, No. 206 Monroe-st.; Eighth Ward, John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton-st.; Ninth Ward, Daniel French, No. 253 West 14th-st.; Tenth Ward, John P. Jarolemon, No. 19 Essex-st.; Eleventh Ward, D. D. Wright, No. 267 7th-st.; Twelfth Ward, James Manchester, No. 315 East 120th-st.; Thirteenth Ward, Washington Thomas, No. 434 Grand-st.; Fourteenth Ward, H. P. West, No. 183 Grand-st.; Fifteenth Ward, F. A. Conklin, No. 27 East 10th-st.; Sixteenth Ward, S. W. Albro, No. 310 West 18th-st.; Seventeenth Ward, S. R. Smith, No. 228 5th-st.; Eighteenth Ward, A. W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st-st.; Nineteenth Ward, J. L. T. Smith, No. 345 East 42d-st.; Twentieth Ward, H. D. Ranney, M. D., No. 227 West 34th-st.; Twenty-first Ward, John Pullman, No. 227 East 36th-st.; Twenty-second Ward, E. H. Munson, No. 155 West 48th-st.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Secretary, Room No. 59 Bible-house, New-York.

GREEN-WOOD.

For sale an eligible lot in Green-Wood Cemetery. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SET OF WAVERLEY; Black's Edinburgh edition, steel plates, perfect condition. Address W. T., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF ROSEDALE.
TO-NIGHT, 7th; FRIDAY, 8th, and MONDAY, 11th.
SECOND ROSEDALE MATINEE
SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½ P. M.
The Great Comedy,
THE JEALOUS WIFE,
on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.
AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAY,
written expressly for this Theatre by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
JOHN GARTH,
will be produced with
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS,
on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.

SECOND ROSEDALE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½ P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

14TH WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF G. L. FOX'S CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
presented EVERY EVENING and Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, with a full corps of European artists.
The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyrolean Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.
ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO,
CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA,
THE ZIG-ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI,
YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS,
and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

DIVORCE!!
FOURTEENTH WEEK.
This great drama of the times will be acted EVERY EVENING at 8 and at the MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock. Seats secured twelve days in advance.
MONDAY, Dec. 11, DIVORCE Centenary.

MR. RICHARD HOFFMAN RESPECTfully announces a second series of
THREE PIANO-FORTE SOIREE
AT
CHICKERING HALL,
Jan. 27, Feb. 24, and March 23, 1872. A limited number of subscribers names for the series received at Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., and at
JORDENS & MARTENS, No. 758 Broadway.

DR. LORD'S NEW COURSE HISTORICAL Lectures, Association Hall, FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
Dec. 8—"Mohammed; Saracenic Conquests."
Dec. 15—"Bernard; the Monastic System."
Dec. 22—"Chrysostom; Orators of the Early Church."
Dec. 29—"Constantine; Union of Church and State."
Course tickets, $3; single lecture, $1.
For sale at the hall, and at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 677 Broadway.

SANTLEY! SANTLEY!

GRAND CONCERT.
MR. GEORGE DOLBY.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 14.
STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.
GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 8, AT 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTION FOR RESPECTABLE, AGED, INDIGENT FEMALES will hold their fifty-eighth anniversary at the Home, No. 226 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on THURSDAY, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, when the report will be read and appropriate addresses delivered. The public are invited to attend.

SECURE YOUR TICKETS FOR SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS.

MEISEL, LAMPE & CO.,
Nos. 93 Chambers and 75 Reade sts.,
Importers of German, French and English Toys, China, Parian, Glass and Fancy Goods.
OFFER TO SELL
AT RETAIL,
From the 7th till the 23d of December only.

WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

W. S. DOBSON & CO.,
of London,
have opened their New-York establishment,
AT NO. 166 5TH-AV.,
where will be found the
MOST ARTISTIC SPECIMENS OF ENGRAVED, CUT, AND OTHER GLASS WARE, EVER IMPORTED.
Selections for Wedding and Holiday Presents can be advantageously made from their unrivaled stock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.
8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.
The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier 21 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER HAS FROM $5,000 to $10,000, which he desires to invest in a legitimate manufacturing or mercantile business that will secure his capital, and afford him, in connection with his services, satisfactory compensation. Address, with full particulars and names, BONA FIDE, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH not less than $10,000, can obtain a good interest in an established business paying cent. per cent. on sales. The money invested will be applied exclusively to furthering the interests of the enterprise. Address DECEM, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, &c., of a first-class boot and shoe-store; a grand opportunity to make money; terms moderate. Inquire of FRANCIS E. ARCHER, in shoe-store, Yonkers, or EUGENE ARCHER, No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 21.

HOTELS.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWery, corner Bayard-st.—200 light rooms, neatly furnished, 50 cents and 60 cents per night, $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.; single rooms from $3 50 to $7 per week.
GEO. S. & L. LELAND, Proprietors.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. MAYO.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 7,
Positively the last appearance of Mr. FRANK MAYO,
in his great rôle of D'ARTAGNAN,
in the superb drama called
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 8,
BENEFIT OF MR. FRANK MAYO,
on which occasion he will appear in his celebrated impersonation of
BADGER,
in Boucicault's well-known drama,
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock,
TENTH GRAND CONCERT
BY COL. JAMES FISK, JR.'S
NINTH REGIMENT BAND AND ORCHESTRA OF ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.
HERR CARL BERGMANN.......Musical Director
MR. D. L. DOWNING..................................Leader
assisted by the great Prima Donna,
MADAM LOUISE LICHTMAY.
Re-engagement of the popular artists,
MLLES. CASTELLAN AND DE TRY,
Violoniste and Violoncelle, together with
MR. J. LEVY,
the renowned cornet-a-piston, and
MR. E. BOEHM, Clarionet Soloist.
Reserved Seats, $1. Admission, 50c.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS,

AT THE EMPIRE RINK, 3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.
P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor.
W. C. COUP, Manager.
OPEN EVERY DAY and EVENING from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.
GREAT HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES ALWAYS COMMENCE PRECISELY AT 2 AND 8, at which time will appear the most MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL PAGEANT ever witnessed in this City.
An essential change of HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES for the week commencing MONDAY, Dec. 4.
First appearance of the CELEBRATED COOK BROTHERS, FROM LONDON, the champion trick Equestrians of the world.
Continuous arrival of the RAREST AND MOST MARVELOUS EXCERPTS OF THE WHOLE ANIMAL KINGDOM.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE GREAT EXPOSITION. Visited by from 15,000 to 20,000 persons daily. Every feature high-toned, strictly moral, and unexceptionable.
Admission to the whole vast aggregation, embracing SEVEN SUPERIOR EXHIBITIONS IN ONE, only 50c.; children half price; reserved seats 25c. extra; children to reserved seats, 15c. extra.
☞ Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels in the City at regular rates.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST NINE NIGHTS. LAST NINE NIGHTS OF MR. SOTHERN.
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF MR. SOTHERN as LORD DUNDREARY.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
Seats secured for the balance of Mr. Sothern's engagement.
MONDAY, DEC. 18, THE BLACK CROOK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
The new sensational drama,
LIFE IN THE STREETS.
LIFE IN THE STREETS.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.
Boucicault's Irish drama,
COLLEEN BAWN.
COLLEEN BAWN.
With full and efficient company.

BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.
FRENCH PERFORMANCE.
LA FILLE DU REGIMENT.
OPERA COMIQUE FRANCAIS,
With LEON DUVAL, CAPOUL, JAMET.
MUSICAL INTERMEDE.
1. Grand duo de Servais et Vieuxtemps, Par Miles. Castelnan et de Try.
2. Air du Nouveau Seigneur. Par M. Barré.
3. Grand duo de Beethoven. Par Miles. Castelnan and de Try.
4. La Brillante Polonaise de Mignon. Jesuis Titania la Blonde, Mlle. Leon Duval.
5. Grand duo de la Reine de Thyyrre. Par MM. Capoul et Barré.
FOURTH ACT, FAVORITA.
Miss CARY and Signor BRIGNOLI.
Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MAJOR-GEN. KILPATRICK

Will lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
Subject: SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.
Tickets, 50 cents.

OPERA LIBRETTOS.

ONLY 15 CENTS.
For sale by Hall, No. 751; Pond, Nos. 4?7 and 8??; Peters, No. 5??; Harris, No. 481 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening. The fifteenth anniversary exhibition takes place FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The third lecture of the course will be delivered at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. JOHN HALL. Subject—*How to Get On.* Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—EDUCATION FREE.—Programme of the course of University Lectures to be delivered during the season of 1871-2, at the University Chapel, Washington-square, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. No charge is made for attendance. Seats reserved for ladies. These lectures are intended for college graduates and advanced students, and to present the more interesting advances in science, the most recent discoveries in physics, and the latest ideas in philosophy, literature and criticism.

1871.

Dec. 7—Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., LL. D., on "Spectrum Analysis."
Dec. 14—Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., LL. D., on "Spectrum Analysis." Continued.
Dec. 21—Prof. GEORGE W. COAKLEY, LL. D., on "The Physical Constitution of the Sun."

1872.

Jan. 4—Prof. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, D. D., L. H. D., on "The Natural Theology of the Doctrine of the Forces."
Jan. 11—Prof. HENRY DRAPER, M. D., on "Respiration."
Jan. 18—Prof. HENRY DRAPER, M. D., on "Respiration." Continued.
Feb. 1—Prof. GEORGE W. COAKLEY, LL. D., on "Comets."
Feb. 8—Prof. E. H. GILLETT, D. D., on "The Future of Society."
Feb. 15—Prof. HENRY M. BAIRD, Ph. D., on "Homer and His English Translators."
Feb. 29—Prof. CHARLES CARROLL, A. M., on "Robert Browning."
March 7—Prof. E. A. JOHNSON, LL. D., on "The Industries of the Romans."
March 14—Prof. F. D. WEISSE, M. D., on "Sensation and Thought." Illustrated.
March 21—Prof. JOHN J. STEVENSON, Ph. D., on "American Geology."
March 28—Prof. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, N. A., on "The History and Criticism of Art."
April 4—WHITELAW REID, Esq., on "Journalism."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building.
EDWARD N. DICKERSON, Rec. Secretary.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.
We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROS.,

NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE,
Are now offering great inducements to parties wishing to purchase pianos for cash.
None should purchase elsewhere before examining these splendid pianos.
WARE-ROOMS, NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

METHODIST CONVENTION.

Earnest Appeals for the Support of Institutions for Denominational Education—Resolutions on the Proper Use of Wealth.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The State Methodist Convention held their fourth session this morning. The Convention was called to order by President HARRIS at 9 o'clock. Rev. Dr. HIBBARD lead the opening devotional exercises. The President introduced Dr. EBEN TONIGU, of Boston, as the musical director of the Convention. The morning topic, "University Education and Christianity," was taken up, and Rev. C. W. BENNETT, D. D., Professor of History and Logic in the Syracuse University and Chairman of the Committee having the subject in charge, read one of the finest papers yet presented to the Convention. The theme was comprehensive, and included all the principles of Christianity, good government and the relations between Christianity and education. These were ably discussed, and the dangers of false religion in contact with education, pointed out by references to ancient history. Education, he said, must be vitalized by Christianity, and where they go hand in hand, civilization and national stability must follow. It has been said, he continued, that all revolutions are traceable to defective educational systems. Intellect without moral and religious control will ever crawl up the cragged ways which lead finally to destruction. The Convention then joined in singing Coronation. Dr. J. E. KING presented a paper on the supply of students for university education. It recounted the need of a central institution in this State, having aims as high as that of the Syracuse University. He did not believe, he said, that people generally understood the need of this enterprise, but is not Middletown in want of students? The University had at its commencement forty-eight students, and no college or university ever began under more favorable auspices. The University must have the best Faculty that can be obtained, and if a WILBUR FISKE or two be found among the Faculty, it will not be without its effect in the gathering of students. The mistake made at Vassar, of putting all the funds into walls, must not be made here. We must open our doors wide and free; ministers must put their children in training for college forthwith. British Methodism is far ahead of us. Bath has a college, which is the finest building in the city, where the sons of Wesleyan clergymen are fed, clothed and educated at the expense of the whole Church. With us the burden of parental anxiety is how shall our children get money? Who so fitted as the minister of the Gospel to rebuke this spirit, by example as well as precept? Say to that father whose son's welfare is dear to him, give the boy the best culture the age will afford. He will bless you in the time to come for such a decision. You can interest the unselfish mothers of our land by showing them that the highest road to education is through Syracuse. The hidden springs of prosperity for the University lie bidden in the homes of our people; you, brethren, have the key to these homes—use well the power God has placed in your hands. The grand specific for earth's ailments is the Gospel and Christian education. Do your work well and no future generation shall contain names of brighter lustre than the fathers and founders of the Syracuse University.

The following resolutions, introduced by Rev. Dr. BENNETT, passed unanimously:

Resolved, That as reduction should be the safeguard of the commonwealth, so should the university, the school for the highest education, be likewise the place of preparation for the most sacred trusts in Church and State; that this highest education implies the education of the whole man; that inasmuch as we believe that there exists no essential contradiction between faith and reason, the Bible and science, and inasmuch as Christianity, by revealing most clearly the fatherhood of God, by presenting the Lord Jesus Christ as a perfect example of self-sacrifice, prompted by a holy and disinterested love, thereby furnishes the chiefest vitalizing and unifying powers in human society, we do fully recognize essential Christian principles as indispensable in a sound university foundation, and we will faithfully and gratefully incorporate such principles into our system of instruction.

Dr. CROOKS, in a speech supporting the resolutions, hoped the Convention would emphasize the need in the ministry of the highest Christian culture. As science and religion walk hand in hand, and as Methodism stands as the great exponent of heart religion and in the higher realms of thought, it must give a good account of itself.

C. C. NORTH, of New-York, said that the expenses of a college course at Middletown had been overrated. He claimed that the expenses in luxuries far exceeded the necessary expenses of students, and the home training of students was largely responsible for this. What Dr. KING had said in reference to Middletown in his paper was referred to. He knew, he said, that the matter of expenses had weighed heavily on the minds of the Trustees of Middletown, and the problem was now before them in practical shape, how they should be reduced.

Dr. E. WENTWORTH spoke of his own college life, and said a young man could now live as cheaply through a college course relatively, as thirty years ago. Rev. Mr. DICKSON, of New-York, urged that it took all the manhood out of a young man to go through college living on oatmeal and gazing at his classmates' boots. He must be supplied, he said, with funds sufficient for a thorough culture, that he may at least be respected by his classmates. Rev. H. WHEELER, of Norwich, said a man's riches consist not in the things possessed but in the fewness of his wants. Poverty, he said, is inconvenient sometimes, but not a disgrace in Methodist preachers' families. Education is just as good if we pay for it ourselves as if our fathers paid for it. Rev. Mr. LLOYD, of Rochester, spoke in favor of the Convention placing itself on record in favor of a university education for the common people. Prof. OSBORN cited the case of a Professor in Yale College, who lived in Middletown College for two shillings a week, until it was found out by some of the ladies of the town, when ample support was furnished him. If we want money to support our young men in college, he said, we must go direct to the people and ask for it. Mr. W. W. PORTER, of Geddes, said the need of students was not money but industry, and that the poor students, as a rule, made the most successful graduates.

The Convention then took a recess.

In the afternoon the topic of discussion was, "Property in its Relations to Christian Life and the Christian Church."

Dr. JESSE T. PECK addressed the Convention on this subject. He said he understood the Word to read, feed the hungry, and that our duty was to make property pleasing to the great Proprietor of all property. The acquisition of true learning, he said, is one of God's methods of development which requires property. We are told that wisdom is better than rubies; we are told to give the Gospel to the world, and this also requires property. Hence the use of property for these purposes is pleasing to our Lord. The hoarding of property for our own selfish use tends to destroy Christian life. Whatever use of property serves to prevent the Church from moving out in the world serves to retard its aggressive power. It is the Lord's design that property should be held sacred to the promulgation of the Gospel and strengthen the aggressive power of the Church. The Church is a great business operation and calls for all the talent and power of commerce. How does it happen that a man is willing to take the responsibility of assuming to decide that he is a better custodian of surplus property than if the same amount was expended in sending forth the Word? If all our property was held to be God's, the aggregate coming into the various benefit channels of our Church in this State would be stupendous. If Christians held all of their property subject to God's order, it would not require ten years to send missionaries to every land under the sun, and within a life time the kingdoms of the world would become the kingdoms of Our Lord and His Christ.

Rev. B. IVES, of Auburn, said he wanted to say a few words on the relation of property to the Church. Our Lord says the love of money is the root of all evil. It is that that leads good men to form unholy copartnerships in business. It is that that leads good men to rent buildings where liquor is sold. No other motive constrains any man to enter into the traffic in ardent spirits. The early Methodists in this country practiced self-denial. To my mind, these great fires and great calamities have a voice in them. Giving was a means of grace. There is no fear of churches being over-collected, but there is a fear of churches dying for want of relief. Ministers should keep their ordination vows, and not engage in any kind of secular business, not even selling sewing-machines. It is the duty of the laity to support abundantly their pastors. I believe in trusting God, and giving even when the way don't seem clear. This is a life of faith, not of sight. Men will only be happy and useful when they recognize God in everything, and must therefore make sacrifices and venture out on God.

The following resolution was reported by Rev. Dr. PECK, Chairman of the Committee on Education, and passed after a lengthy discussion, participated in by Rev. Drs. PECK, Hibbard, Osbon, Wheeler, Love, Dickinson, Weed, Marshall, Gorse, Eddy, Lyford, Martin and Foote.

Resolved, First—We reverently acknowledge God as the sovereign proprietor of all property.

Second—He intrusts it to us to be used only for His glory.

Third—Dishonest gains, covetousness, love of the world, unscriptural personal adornment, are therefore forbidden.

Fourth—Liberal giving in a Christian spirit is the highest economy and an indispensable means of grace.

Fifth—Selfishness in the use of property produces narrowness, and dishonesty destroys the spiritual life of the Church.

Sixth—The entire consecration of property is a most pressing demand of the hour. Grant this and the Church will lift her noble enterprises to the highest moral grandeur, and move out to the conquest of the world.

Seventh—By the help of God, and referring to His Holy Word as the standard, we propose from this time forward, by precept and example, to lead the Church to the sincere practical consecration of all property to the service and work of God.

A meeting of the Alumni of Genesee College was held at the Vanderbilt House this afternoon. The Vice-President of the Syracuse University, Rev. Dr. E. D. STEELE, announced *ad eundum* degrees would be granted by the University to those entitled to them in Genesee College, at Genesee. The meeting was earnest and cordial, and it was clear that affection for the loved but deceased Alma Mater would be fully transferred to this new mother, the Syracuse University.

The Convention was called to order this evening by President HARRIS, at 7 o'clock. The topic for discussion was the education at the Syracuse University. A paper on this subject was read by Rev. J. B. WENTWORTH, D. D., of Buffalo. He said the progress of real knowledge was from the heart. University education has been conceived with the more advanced learning. There is a clamor in certain quarters for a more matter-of-fact course in university education, but this comes from men of one idea, and that either of one branch of trade or of politics. The immediate aim of university education is not only advancement in practical truths, but also in the higher region of thought and religious culture, which lie out of the sphere of its jurisdiction. The university embraces the entire field of abstract and reflective science. The prevailing course of study is irrational and incomplete as to its compass and range of subjects treated. The prevailing notion is that no university can exist without the three faculties of law, medicine and theology. Nothing could be more improper. It should no more fit a student for law than for commerce for medicine than tradesmen, nor for theology than journalism. The university should be a fountain of knowledge. It must act as a pioneer of learning. Its professors should be men of ripe scholarship; they must be something more than mere bookish men, and should possess power of abstraction and generalization. The speaker though the use of text-books should be abolished in university education, and that the lecture and question system was the only successful one.

Rev. Dr. LOVE, of Auburn, hoped the Syracuse University might realize the theory of the essay just read. Those to whom the Convention two years ago committed the Syracuse University have been, he said, faithful to their trust. What a change has taken place in the interim. It had but a name then, now it has a local habitation. We first fixed the amount required at $500,000, that has been worked and prayed over, and to-night we are able to say that that figure has been reached. This is but our first step; we are ready now to take the next step and say $1,000,000.

Dr. LOVE, from the University Committee, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved—First, That we gratefully recognize the favor of Providence in the success which has thus far attended the efforts made to forward the Syracuse University.

Second—That the church and public ought to understand that the sum already raised is only the beginning of what will be demanded, and realize the just conception of the plan embodied in this University.

Third—That we propose to co-operate most heartily with the Trustees and other patrons of learning in securing to it an endowment of at least one million dollars.

Dr. JESSE PECK, in supporting the resolution, said the bonds of the City of Syracuse for $100,000 were secured, and on the property of the University fifty acres of land has also been secured. The Hall of Languages is now in process of erection, to cost $136,000. The Freshman class numbers twenty-eight, and an average of ten in each of the other classes, making a total of fifty-eight, most of them classical student. There is $600,000 in real estate subscription and bonds.

Mr. ANSON C. LINDSLEY, of Rushville, said he wished about $100,000 could be added to the $60,000 already raised; he would like to be one of ten to give $10,000 to make up this amount. Dr. PEEL announced $7,000 additional subscription from Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, Elmira. Dr. PECK said he had a friend who had given $50,000, and now he had the pleasure of announcing for Judge COMSTOCK, of Syracuse, an additional $10,000; Dr. POTTER, of Canandaigua, $1,000; CHARLES H. APPLEGATE, of New-York, $1,000; a Friend, $15,000; a Friend, $15,000, and a few smaller subscriptions increased the amount to $69,000.

Sentences in the Court of General Sessions.

MICHAEL TRAINER and THOMAS DOYLE, arrested, having in their possession a burglar's jimmy and skeleton keys, were sentenced by Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, to two years' hard labor in State Prison. THOMAS MCDONALD pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to the Island for a year and six months. JAMES MCALISTER pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for one year.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Hon. W. S. DAVIS, of Worcester, is at the Irving House.

Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON, of St. John, N. B., is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Commanders ADAMS and FITZHUGH, of the United States Navy, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gens. C. B. STEWART and A. R. TAPPEN, of the United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. ROBINSON, of Binghamton, and Hon. S. G. REED, of Boston, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

P. H. PEPPER, a banker, of Mobile, and Hon. J. E. POLK, of New-Jersey, are at the St. James Hotel.

Prof. BENJAMIN PIERCE, of the Coast Survey, and Capt. BOYLE, of the British army, are at the Brevoort House.

Gov. MCCOOK, of Colorado, and Hon. CHAS. PARRISH, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., are at the Gilsey House.

A. N. RAMSDELL, President of the Northern and New-London Railroad of Connecticut, is at the Glenham Hotel.

The Chamber of Commerce will at its meeting today, take steps to secure a reform in the Quarantine laws of this port.

Major-Gen. KILPATRICK will lecture this evening in the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church on "Sherman's March to the Sea."

A French operatic performance will come off at the Academy of Music, this evening, for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society.

CASPER FLETCHER was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN for stealing $81 from LEWIS DANNEBEIT, of No. 475 Pearl-street.

The Sixth Senatorial District German Reform Association met last evening at No. 132 Essex-street, and discussed a proposed constitution.

Hon. ELI THAYER, of Massachusetts; State Senator W. H. GRAHAM, of Middletown, and Hon. H. P. HAVEM, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House.

To-morrow evening Mr. ALBERT BRISBANE will read a paper before the Liberal Club on "The Place of Comte in the Intellectual History of Mankind."

A social club of Suavians gave a ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last night, which was fully enjoyed by the good-humored Suavians.

Mr. JOHN C. GREEN has gone to Chicago to superintend the distribution of the relief fund collected through the Chamber of Commerce of this City.

Since Monday nearly 1,500 widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and military invalids have been paid pensions amounting to about $45,000.

Last evening, at No. 115 East Broadway, a Seventh Ward German Reform Association was permanently organized, with Mr. ADAM WEBER as President.

At a meeting of the Fire Commissioners, held yesterday, the monthly report of Chief Engineer PERLEY, which shows 108 fires, with a loss of $183,745 was received.

The annual dinner of the St. Nicholas Society, at Delmonico's last night was largely attended. Among those present were many of the officers of the Russian fleet.

Yesterday morning one ton of coal was delivered at Jefferson Market, and two tons at the Yorkville Police Court, to keep the Justices and prisoners from freezing.

The sentence of JOHN C. JACKSON, a counterfeiter, who says that he was forced into counterfeiting by a Secret Service detective, was postponed by Judge BENEDICT yesterday.

Gen. E. F. NOYES, Governor elect, and Gen. TOM YOUNG, of Ohio; Recorder J. N. RANDALL, of Albany; Gen. J. KILPATRICK and Judge S. E. BURNHAM, of Vermont, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dean HOWSON, of England, and others, will address a meeting in Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, this evening, on the revision of the Bible.

Troop I of the Third Regiment, Cavalry, commanded by Capt. CHARLES LAMBERT, gave its eighth annual ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, last night, which was largely patronized.

A meeting of the Sachems of Tammany was held last night at the Manhattan Club, and the question of electing a Grand Sachem in place of WM. M. TWEED was discussed and probably acted upon.

JAMES CAMPBELL, aged two years, yesterday fell into a tub of scalding water at the residence of his parents, No. 236 West Twentieth-street, and died in a short time from the effects of the accident.

The annual reunion of Dartmouth College Alumni takes place today. Among those expected to be present and speak are Attorney-General AMOS T. AKERMAN, Gen. E. F. NOYES, Governor-elect of Ohio, and others.

The Independent German Reform organization of the Fifteenth Ward has elected Messrs. GEO. NAGLE, WM. GRASSE, RUD. STIEGLER, and FRIED KOEHLER delegates to the German Central Reform Committee.

WILLIAM R. AUGHTERSON was arraigned yesterday, before Justice HOGAN, on a charge of breaking open a trunk at No. 307 Pearl-street, and stealing $56 in money and a chain worth $25. He was committed for trial.

In reference to the expulsion of Dr. RAPPANER from the New-York County Medical Society, the statement that he was expelled unanimously is denied by a correspondent, who says he voted against it.

Patrolman BOHLE, Tenth Precinct, was arraigned yesterday, before Commissioner BOSWORTH, upon a charge of misconduct made by Fire Commissioner JAMES HENNESSEY. The case was referred to the Board.

RICHARD DELAHAY died yesterday at the West-side Hospital, in Ninety-ninth-street, from burns received on Monday by the explosion of a keg of powder used in blasting in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street.

The Third Assembly District Republican Association met at 103 Elizabeth-street, last evening, THOMAS F. GEARY presiding, and adopted the amendment in regard to the admission of delegates to the Central Committee.

Judge C. J. HILLYER, of Washington; Judge J. M. MCMURDE, of Colorado; Ex-Gov. JNO. EVANS, of Colorado; JAS. P. NEWCOMB, Secretary of State of Texas, and Senator WM. STEWART, of Nevada, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. COOPER C. VAN VORST, Commissioner of the Department of Public Instruction, will deliver a lecture on Friday evening, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, in Male Evening School No. 36 Ninth-street, near Avenue C. Subject: "Benjamin Franklin."

Rev. H. M. GALLAHER will deliver his new lecture on the "Foibles of Great Men," before the Young Men's Christian Association of Harlem, at Harlem Hall, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock.

The Church of Sea and Land, at the corner of Henry and Market streets, was filled to overflowing last evening on the occasion of a lecture on temperance by P. T. BARNUM before the Sons of Temperance, who attended in full regalia.

The steamer *Russia*, which arrived yesterday, brought among its passengers Mr. ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, a prominent member of the Union League Club. He was received on board of the revenue cutter *Northerner* by Collector ARTHUR, Ex-Collector MURPHY and others.

A grand demonstration of the I. O. O. F., under the auspices of Americus Lodge No. 272, New-York, will be made at Cooper Institute, tomorrow evening, for the benefit of the Chicago and other Western sufferers. Addresses will be delivered by Vice-President COLFAX and others.

The German Young Men's Christian Association have arranged a series of thirteen lectures for the benefit of the City Mission. They are to take place in St. Matthew's Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. The first one will be delivered by E. F. GIESE this evening.

The artists of the Association Studios, Twenty-third street, corner of Fourth-avenue, will give a reception to their friends today, from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M. A large number of new pictures, as well as the sketches made by the artists during the past Summer, will be displayed in the studios.

The annual session of the American Protestant Association was held at Lamartine Hall, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, on Monday and Tuesday last. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, and a resolution was adopted ordering a parade of the Order on the 22d of February next.

The stockholders of the German Theatre met last evening at Liederkranz Hall. The President reported that $100,000 had been collected, up to Oct. 1, from 450 shareholders, but that $450,000 would be required. A committee of three was appointed to report on a site, after which the meeting adjourned.

The first lecture of the new University Course is to be delivered at the chapel of the University of the City of New-York, this evening, by Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER. He is to speak about the spectrum analysis. On Friday evening Mr. CHARLES B. MOORE will deliver the first lecture of the law course.

Inquests will be held this week in the case of JOHN MCCAULDY, who was shot in September last at Third-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, and in the case of JOSEPH SCHNEIDER who was stabbed while passing through New Bowery by a boy named MCGAW. The perpetrators of these homicides are not yet in custody.

The calendar of criminal cases in the United States Circuit Court was called yesterday, before Judge BENEDICT. The trial of MINER, the alleged counterfeiter, was fixed for Monday. No time has been designated for the trial of Gen. JOURDAN, of Cuban notoriety. A bench warrant was issued for Col. RYAN, as he was not present to answer to his name.

The Board of Public Instruction met yesterday and received a report from the Finance Committee making requisition on the Controller for the balance of the money appropriated by the Board of Apportionment. The Auditing Committee reported that the receipts since the 1st of July amounted to $844,494 32, and the payments to $824,656 68.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Fourth Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, at No. 102 East Broadway, resolutions complimentary to Hon. THOMAS MURPHY and indorsing Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR and President GRANT were adopted. New members were enrolled and the meeting adjourned.

The Twenty-first Ward German Reformers met last night at the Jackson Club Rooms. D. M. KOEHLER, presided. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Central Reform Association: Dr. L. Schultze, L. Bernstein, G. Goldstein, Dr. M. Koehler, A. H. Assenheimer, John Davis, H. Koch, Julius Deitch, Christian Schonazwelder, Wm. D. Bruns, John Marx and Frederic Gebhard.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Eighteenth Assembly District was held at No. 107 East Twenty-eighth-street, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of forming a "Young Men's Republican Club," which was effected by the election of the following officers: President, SAMUEL M. COX; First Vice-President, ALFRED R. WHITNEY; Second Vice-President, O. P. C. BILLINGS; Recording Secretary, WM. H. BOGART; Corresponding Secretary, ISAAC D. NOE; Treasurer, JNO. R. DILLON.

Dr. LORD, the historical lecturer, has been secured by the Young Men's Christian Association for a course of four lectures on Mohammed (Saracenic Conquests;) Bernard (The Monastic System;) Chrysostom (Orators of the Early Church;) Constantine (Union of Church and State.) The first of these will be given on Friday evening at Association Hall. Dr. LORD was so well introduced by his course to the ladies last Winter that we need not enlarge on his popularity. He has had the attention of some of the best of our citizens.

LONG ISLAND.

The trial of the Hunter's Point Bible rioters has been adjourned to Saturday next.

MILES BURKE, one of the Justices of the town of Newtown, died yesterday, after a short illness.

A public meeting of the citizens of Flushing is called for Wednesday next, to consider the financial state of the village.

The Flushing Board of Auditors have rendered their account, which shows that the cost of the Police Courts of that town amounts to $7,441 01 per annum.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A German boy named BROCKMAN, whose parents reside at East Port Chester, while sliding on the Byram River on Tuesday broke through the ice and was drowned.

Three young children, a boy and a girl named PATERSON, and a girl named MUNTFORT, were playing on the ice covering the mill-pond at Kensico on Tuesday last, when the ice gave way and the three children were drowned.

STATEN ISLAND.

Most of the public drinking-places in Edgewater are selling in violation of the Excise law.

The County Treasurer of Richmond County is authorised to borrow $20,000 to pay interest and salaries of county officers.

The cottage of G. C. L. WILLIAMS, at Tottenville, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. Loss, $1,000; fully insured.

The residence of Mr. THOMAS AMBROSE, of Tompkinsville, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss, $1,500; insurance, $750.

One hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed for the narrow-gauge railroad, and materials are now being received for the commencement of the work.

GEORGE ALEXANDER was sent to the County Jail, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to take the life of THOMAS ANDRE, a resident of Tompkinsville, by stabbing him in the right side and forehead, inflicting severe wounds.

NEW-JERSEY.

Small stoves are this Winter to be introduced into the cars of the Newark and Bloomfield horse-car line.

The Presbyterian General Assembly has been invited to make an excursion over the Central New-Jersey Railroad.

On Tuesday Gov. RANDOLPH visited the State Prison and talked for some time with each of the prisoners whose petitions are to come before the Court of Pardons at its session, which commences this week.

Coroner BURNS last evening held an inquest on the body of MICHAEL GIBLAN, who committed suicide by throwing himself from the window of his house on Jersey-avenue. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Some days since a canal-boat sank near the Weehawken oil docks and has since impeded the passage of vessels. Yesterday a submarine diver went down to examine the wreck. A fuse was arranged and the vessel will be immediately blown up.

JAMES LENNON, a watchman employed by the Erie Railroad Company, was crushed to death yesterday morning in Bergen Tunnel. His body was taken in charge by Coroner BURNS, who will hold an inquest. LENNON was nineteen years old and unmarried.

JAMES MORTIMER, a deck hand on one of the Pavonia ferry-boats, was discovered in the water at Hoboken Ferry, early yesterday morning, nearly frozen. He was clinging to the piles, but was so weak as to be unable to cling to a rope which was thrown to him. He was taken to the Police Station, but could give no account of how he came to be in the water.

An unknown man swindled a Newark jeweler on Tuesday evening. A valuable watch was given him to take to his hotel, and a clerk accompanied him to receive payment. The clerk remained in the hotel parlor while the stranger went to his room. The man, of course, did not return with the watch, nor has he been seen since.

Major CHAS. M. HERBERT, Prosecutor of the Pleas for Middlesex County, and a well-known politician, died at his residence in New-Brunswick yesterday morning, of typhoid-fever. He was a Republican in politics, and during Gov. OLDEN'S Administration was Private Secretary for that gentleman. Since 1868 he had been a member of the Republican State Central Committee.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Commodore Reed Worden has been ordered to the command of the naval station at New-London, Conn.; Capt. J. C. Howell to the command of the naval station at League Island, Penn. Capt. James F. Armstrong is ordered to duty as Executive Officer at the Mare Island Navy-yard, Commodore James M. Frailey has been detached from the command of the naval station at League Island, Penn., and placed on waiting orders.

[Advertisement.]

A.—THE BOWING COMMITTEE.—A little undeserved sarcasm has been lavished upon the gentlemen who constituted the Reception Committee to give welcome to the Grand Duke Alexis. One fact about these gentlemen has not been made known. They all wore hats bought of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Anglia	Dec. 9	New-York	Glasgow
Donau	Dec. 9	New-York	Bremen
Denmark	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Humboldt	Dec. 9	New-York	Stettin
City of Antwerp	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Havana and West Indies by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 6—*In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. de Cordova, J. H. Platt, A. H. Miller, W. H. Beare, Dr. Johnson and lady, Miss Johnson, A. Grumly, Mr. Robertson, S. Housman, Mr. Hoffining, A. S. Malcomson, J. Gillispie, Mr. and Mrs. McCovenay, Mr. and Mrs. Boney and child, Miss K. Santley, J. Gamble, H. J. Blumberg, H. Carter, W. Carter, Miss Robinson, Mr. Hudson, Miss A. L. Spencer, Miss Fisher, Mr. Lovingstone, Mrs. Smeaton, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. McDiarmid and child, H. T. Stewart, T. Kinney, Rev. and Mrs. Sloane, W. K. Greane, Marshall Woods, Mrs. Woods, Miss Woods, Mr. Steele, H. Durkee and son, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Ward, Mr. Murphy, W. A. January, Miss Mathan, Miss H. Brother, Mr. and Mrs. J. de Speyer, Capt Boyle, Miss C. Saltonstall, Miss E. Saltonstall, C. H. Stoutt, G. Glackmeyer, R. P. McCullagh, F. H. McCullagh, Miss Chamberlin, Miss McCullagh, E. C. Litchfield, Miss Beebe and sister, Capt. Palairet, J. H. Savage, W. J. Osteasher, Mr. Trenholm, Mr. Hull, Miss R. Evans, nurse and child, Mr. Greenleaf, E. C. Gowden, E. W. Topham, M. Phillips, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Walter, F. C. Bullock, W. M. Stewwit, H. Lester, R. Martin, Rev. J. Scharil, Rev. Franz Bobul, Mr. Coggin, T. Jarvis, Mr. Ehrligh, Gov. and Mrs. J. Evans, W. Evans, Master Evans, Mrs. Sloan's maid, Mr. Lamlies, Mr. Bissell, James Leslie, J. Haviland, G. F. Jones, A. E. Jones, Mr. McKeun, Mrs. McKeun, J. H. Warren, R. R. Howard, Mr. Marvin, Jr., Mrs. Marvin, Jr., Mr. Hay, Mr. Sanford, J. Murphy, C. C. Wilder, J. L. Moffatt, W. Warington, N. Thomason, Mrs. and Miss Jones, Mr. Merselas, 2 Misses Ingersolls, Mrs. and Miss Stanton, Mr. Le Blane, Miss Marvin, S. H. Thompson, Mr. Conrad, Gen. McCook, Mr. Lee, Thomas Sims, R. Kelley, Mrs. Durkee's governess, S. H. Faulkner, Mr. Babcock, Col. Hughes, J. Gerson and son, T. P. Petrocochino, Mrs. J. Porter, 2 children and nurse, Miss Stanton, R. C. Taft, Miss Ingersoll, W. H. Steward, Mr. Marvin, Jr., A. Marles, F. C. Smith, Mr. Burk, Mr. Livingstone, S. Lord, Jr., Mr. Bullock, Mr. Bissell, Mrs. McTavish and maid, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Milbank, Miss J. Willard and nurse, Mrs. Stonier, Mr. Chamberlain, Miss Leech, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Jr., J. H. Wray, Mr. Emburey, Mr. Biederman, Mr. Russell, Miss Howett.

DEC. 6.—*In steam-ship Pereire, from Havre.*—Vicente Borelli, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Barreire and son, Mr. Maignan, Mme. Meireles, Mme. Ormentera, Mr. and Mrs. César Sarti, Mr. de Gorz, Mr. Bosenbecker, John Ivelin, Mr. Shiff, A. Brien, Mr. Dejardin, Mme. Riera, Mr. Coenette, Dr. Stephenson, Mr. Hurtado, S. S. de Chante, Mr. Benoit, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Raison, Mlle. Roberts, Mr. Chéron, Mr. Aret, Mr. Cleve, Mlle. Jomot, Mr. Lecoy, Mr. and Mme. Fugagne, child and nurse, Mr. Picard, Mr. Hofman, Mrs. Atty, Mme. J. Chevallier, Mr. Heller, Mrs. and Miss Charpiar, Mr. Matucki, A. Z. J. Dappi, Mr. Monnenmaher, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Jiess, Mrs. Ursul Bischoff, Mr. and Mrs. Shiogliotti, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Paggi, child and nurse, Mr. Paggi, Mr. and Mrs. Pardoni and child, Stefano Wonssio, Mr. Rellaghata, Mr. and Mrs. Barbiere and child, Mr. Casagrande and child, Mr. Ropaz, Mr. Bohn, Mr. Simard, Mr. and Mrs. Issela and child, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Isola and nurse, Mr. Jully, Mrs. Jully, Mr. Tschnickler, Mr. Ruhlmann, Mr. Cosandry, B. Luser, Miss Bernis, Miss Abadie and servant, Mr. and Mme. Sucanles, Mr. Heiner, Mr. Muller, Mr. Ballestreni, Mr. Streiff, A. Konig, Mr. and Mme. Bise and servant, Mr. Chavonti, Mr. Defina, Mr. Barelli, Mme. C. Cureia, H. Cureia and child, Mme. Leone, Mme. Bara and servant, J. B. Brouillard, J. Brouillard, Mr. Le Meyn, Mr. and Mme. Hanser, Mr. Hollaret, Mr. and Mme. Inelpa, Mr. Rothkopf, Mr. and Mme. Fougen, Mr. Fugagne, Mr. Scott, Mr. Marmiche, Mr. Astuguevieille, Mr. Rolgir, Mme. Lecheralier, Mme. Lecheralier, Mr. de Casse, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Fournier, Mr. Bourgeac, Mr. Morehand, Mme. de Latoirette, Mr. Elesse, Mme. Elesse, Mr. Selleger.

DEC. 6.—*In steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.*—Mr. P. A. Gilmour, C. E. Strasny, Edwin Girard, Mme. le Feose and son, Mr. Court, P. Chisholm, Mr. Dickinson, Ernest Marie, John Henry, James Donnell, George Wilson, Major Shelley, M. F. Hard, Chas. Renrose, G. Stephens, S. Norman, D. S. Haslusk, H. W. Edwards, Thos. Dole, Wm. Clark, Mr. Maessotty, Chas. Maitland, Miss Jane Holloway, and 382 in steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 6.—*In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Thos. Halliday, Miss Mapelsden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rawle, R. Mapelsden and wife, R. F. Gregory, A. Cowell, Miss G. Hawkins, Mrs. M. E. B. Lugs, K. Dowil, Dr. Buchardt, C. J. Dixon, C. J. Pline, Thos. Eckhardt, J. G. Sidey, S. Macaulay, Mr. Lancaster, L. D. Reid, Wm. Corby, A. Myer, J. Garforth, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Reid, David Stunith, Mrs. S. Warren, Capt. Lange, C. Bradbury, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Helmbold and 3 children, Miss Greenough and maid, H. Minord, Langlais Letroy, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Burke, J. McCuim, W. Eivart, Hy. Burlew, Mr. Major, E. P. Hawthorne, A. Sampson, Hy. Sampson, W. J. Brown, Hugh Mackey, Ed. Pearce, J. W. Webb, H. Meyer, W. H. Smith, D. M. Beere, Senor Fletcher Lopez, Miss J. Deacon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......7:[illegible] | Sun sets....4:32 | Moon rises...1:32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..3:22 | Gov. Island..4:11 | Hell Gate....5:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Colorado, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Tillie, Deering, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Barks Damon, Shaw, London, A. Starbuck; Pactolus, (Br.,) Dalrymple, Havre, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs Irene, (Br.,) Hare, Glasgow, G. F. Bulley; Wexford, (Br.,) Patterson, Bordeaux, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Decidido, (Port.,) Bray, Lisbon and Cadiz, C. Ludman & Co.; Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Nelson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Arctic, (Br.,) Crane, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; W. A. Heney, Taylor, Grenada, Middleton & Co.

Schrs. Jeddie, Turner, Vera Cruz, E. Sanchez y Doiz; Mary E. Simmons, Gaudy, Richmond, Evans, Ball & Co.; Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford; Gersh Banker, Colton, Para, F. Moran; Clara Woodhouse, Russell, Brazos, Woodhouse; Southmayd & Rudd; Mary Anna McCunn, Kavanah, Norfolk, B. C. Loud & Bros.; A. M. Aldrich, Swain, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Bros; Mary Edwards, Greenleaf, Baltimore, W. Chalmers & Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Nov. 22 and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion; Nov. 29, lat. 46 23, lon. 48 02, passed a New-York Lloyd's steam-ship bound East; Dec. 1, lat. 44 09, lon. 54 51, a Hamburg steam-ship, do.; 2d, lat. 43 57, lon. 56 01, steam-ship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; same date, lat. 44, lon. 55 51, steam-ship Idaho, do. for do.; 3d, lat. 42 28, lon. 60 04, an Anchor Line steam-ship, bound E. The W. brings 299 passengers.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Nov. 25, Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Nov. 27, lat. 51 18, lon. 18 34, exchanged night-signals with an Inman steam-ship, bound E.; Dec. 2, lat. 45 25, lon. 51 23, exchanged signals with a National steam-ship, bound W.; 3d, lat. 43 07, lon. 60 19, exchanged night-signals with a Guion steam-ship, bound E.; 4th, lat. 42 34, lon. 64 02, exchanged night-signals with a National steam-ship, bound E.

Steamer Pereire, (Fr.,) Daure, Havre Nov. 24, and Brest 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Had fine weather, with East wind for the first 4 ds., and head winds with heavy seas for the last part of the voyage. Nov. 27, lat. 48 16, lon. 31 50, saw ship Jas. Foster, Jr., from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steam-ship City of Antwerp, Eynon, Liverpool Nov. 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced moderate S. E. winds with fine weather up to the Banks, and strong W. N. W. gales with snow to Sandy Hook; was in soundings on the Banks at noon on the 29th November; Dec. 1, 8¾ P. M., lat. 44 25, lon. 55 32, passed a Hamburg steam-ship bound E.; Dec. 3, 1¾ P. M., lat. 42 33, lon. 61 43, passed steam-ship Manhattan, bound E.; Dec. 4, 1 A. M., lat. 41 52, lon. 64 22, passed steam-ship Egypt, bound E.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Experienced heavy N. W. gales N. of Hatteras.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Stampede, Willis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Holsatia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg, Nov. 22, via Havre 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Niagara, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Company.

Bark Amalfi, (Ital.,) Amalfi, Gloucester, E., Sept. 27, with mdse. to master.

Brig San Pietro, (Ital.,) Lauro, Denia Sept. 15, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Venture, (Br.,) Folker, Port Spain 23 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Brig Emily, Brown, Fernandina, via Delaware Breakwater Nov. 30, with lumber to order.

Brig Emily, Rose, from Jacksonville with yellow pine timber to G. W. Russell, vessel to B. P. Sherman, which arrived 5th and anchored on the bar, came up yesterday, 6th, P. M., and reports having been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales. Dec. 3, Abraham Rikho, seaman, of Bucksport, Me., aged 21 years, died of typhoid fever and was buried at sea.

Brig Vesta, (Br.,) Glunn, Harbor Grace, N. F., 18 ds. with herring to R. P. Currie. Had strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Schr. Albert Treat, Sawyer, Aux-Cayes 17 ds., with logwood to C. A. Van Bockkelin; vessel to Snow & Richardson. Had fine weather to Hatteras, thence three days with strong variable winds; split foresail; was anchored off Sandy Hook 18 hours.

Sch. Isabel, (of New-London,) Dennison, San Blas 20 ds., with cocoa nuts to Owen Brennan; vessel to Miller & Houghton. Nov. 25, off Sand Key, exchanged signals with steam-ship St. Louis, (Br.,) bound E.

Sch. Sparkling Sea, Farrell, Jacksonville 20 ds., with lumber for Hartford.

Schr. Lewis A. Edwards, Rowland, Jacksonville 13 ds., with yellow pine to A. M. Wilber & Son—vessel to A. Abbot. Dec. 5, Samuel Gum, colored, seaman, a native of Cape de Verd Island, died and was brought to this port.

Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hix, Port Johnson, for Providence, ran ashore on the reef off Delancey-street, East River, tearing her false keel off and making her leak slightly. She came off at high water and proceeded.

Schr. Henry Allen, Yatem, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Evans, Ball & Co.—vessel to Vanbrunt & Bros.

Schr. Ben. Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Intia R. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter—vessel to Vanbrunt & Bros.

Schr. Vrale, Pierce, Charleston, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Co. Had strong N. W. and W. winds.

Schr. Czar, Hammond, Savannah 7 ds., with mdse. and lumber to master.

Schr. Mable Hall, Bartlett, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber. Is bound to Bridgeport.

Schr. Jamestown, Carroll, Richmond, 4 ds., with mdse. to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Rebecca M. Huddle, Smith, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. H. K. White, Finley, Philadelphia, for Boston. In heavy gale of 5th inst.; broke fore and main boom; split sails.

Schr. M. E. Taber, Fowler, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Hine, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. J. T. Alburger, Carson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Anna Myrick, Richards, Philadelphia, for Norwalk.

Schr. Edward Ewing, Burns, Philadelphia, for Norwalk.

Schr. Black Diamond, Goldsmith, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Decatur Oaks, Berry, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, Baltimore, for Wareham.

Schr. J. W. Bannerman, Corson, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Nelson, Harvey, Green, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Reindeer, Holmes, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. M. B. Cook, Valkenburg, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Matthew Kinney, Barter, Darien, Ga., with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. George S. Fogge, White, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fancy, Allem, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Energy, Holmes, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. J. P. Ross, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. J. Paine, Stevens, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Ellen, Perry, Baltimore, for New-Bedford.
Schr. John Price, Nickerson, Baltimore, for Boston.
Schr. G. L., Horace, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Mary D. Crammer, Turner, Virginia.
Schr. Erotus, Halsey, Virginia.
Schr. T. G. Benton, Corson, Virginia.
Schr. Monteven, Jeffery, Virginia.
Schr. Yankee Doodle, Pallsburg, Virginia.
Schr. Adaliza, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. Alethea, Curney, Virginia.
Schr. S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan, Virginia.
Schr. A. W. Collins, Tooker, Virginia.
Schr. Palestine, Farr, Virginia.
Schr. Moderator, Rulon, Virginia.
Schr. M. S. Tibbitts, Robbins, Virginia.
Schr. Julius Webb, Crammer, Virginia.
Schr. Sea Queen, Wood, Virginia.
Schr. O. S. Burns, Digby, Virginia.
Schr. Elizabeth White, Deacon, Virginia.
Schr. Horatio Nichol, Depew, Virginia.
Schr. Adelaide B. Hogan, Virginia.
Schr. A. E. Crammer, Crammer, Virginia.
Schr. Sea Bird, Hogan, Virginia.
Schr. Edward Slade, Slade, Alexandria.
Schr. James Jones, Jenkins, Virginia.
Schr. M. W. Wilson, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. R. W. Landell, Maloy, Virginia.
Schr. Francis, Gibbs, Virginia.
Schr. W. H. Kenzel, Potter, Virginia.
Schr. Snow Flake, Crammer, Virginia.
Schr. D. W. Vaughn, Allen, Virginia.

BELOW—Brig Cyclone, Niven, from Savannah.

SAILED—Steam-ships Algeria and Colorado, for Liverpool; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern, N. C.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Arr. steamers Oriental, from Savannah; McClellan, from Baltimore.

The cargo of the bark Penang, ashore at Nausett, is being discharged on the beach. The prospect is good for saving both vessel and cargo. The wind and weather are now favorable. The vessel has been pumped dry.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 6.—Arr. United States revenue steamer Bronx. She reports arr. brig Agilis, from Rio for orders.

Passed in brig Susie J. Stout, from Fernandina for Baltimore.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 6.—The schr. Village Queen, before reported ashore, has listed heavily off shore just inside the point of the Cape.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 6.—The steam-ship Austrian, from Liverpool, arrived at this port today. She has 6 cabin and 35 steerage passengers, 28 of whom are for Virginia and 11 for Tennessee.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6.—Arr. steam-ships Magnolia, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia; America, from Baltimore.

Cld. brig Redwood, for Satilla River; bark San Fernando, for Liverpool; ship Brookville, for Havre.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The United States steamer Kansas arr. from New-York yesterday.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 5.—The steam-ship North American, from Baltimore, arrived at this port last night, and sailed today.

Sld. steam-ships Austrian, for Baltimore; Alhambra, for Boston; Alpha, for Bermuda; City of Halifax, for Newfoundland.

The crew of the bark Rippler, from Montreal for Cork, reached Little Glace Bay on Wednesday last. The Rippler had her cargo shifted, was thrown on her beam-ends, and abandoned off St. Paul's Island on Nov. 25.

The heavy rain yesterday and the mild weather today has reopened most of the ports of this Province.

European Marine Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 6.—The Guion steam-ship Minnesota, Capt. Freeman, from New-York, Nov. 22, for Liverpool, touched at this port today and proceeded.

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Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
OFFER FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
THE LARGEST VARIETY OF
DIAMOND, STONE CAMEO & GOLD SETS,
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DRESS & BAND BRACELETS,
PENDANTS, LOCKETS, &C.
Bronzes, Statuary, and Fancy Goods Generally,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

TOYS.—LEAPING HORSES FOR CHILDREN, from two to eight years of age, $10; also Velocipedes, Swings, Sleds, Skates, &c. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

STERLING SILVER.
STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS,
Make a Specialty of the
Gorham Manufacturing Company's
Sterling Silver-Ware.
Especial attention is requested to the many new and elegant pieces manufactured expressly to our order the past year, and quite recently completed.
An unusually attractive assortment of novelties in Fancy Silver, cased for Wedding Gifts, of an inexpensive character.
The Gorham Company manufacture on an unparalleled scale, employing on Sterling Silver-Ware alone over Three Hundred skilled hands, the most accomplished talent in Designing, and the best Labor-Saving Machinery, enabling them to produce works of the highest character, at prices unapproached by any competition.
This Company use only British Sterling $\frac{925}{1000}$.

HELPFUL
TO HAMLET,
HOUSEWIFE, HUSBAND, HOUSEHOLD, HUMANITY, HENCE A HARBINGER OF HAPPY, HEALTHFUL, HOSPITABLE HOMES.
Our proposal to stem the tide of corrupting Literature in the household, and substitute matter **Healthful and Pure**, has met with public approval. The people believe that the **best writers, and those only**, are not a whit less interesting than they who produce the poor, exciting, stimulating stuff which is published in papers of fair standing.
The departments of each week's number are prepared to provide the best literature in the market—*healthful and pure throughout.*

Hearth and Home
is furnished to subscribers by ORANGE JUDD & COMPANY, New-York, at $3 a year; four copies, one year, $2 75 each; ten or more copies, $2 50 each. News-men sell it everywhere at 8 cents a copy.
OUT TODAY.
The Story Readers may know us by our fruits. The sweetest of English women writers, JEAN INGELOW, will begin the first chapter of her new novel in HEARTH AND HOME with the volume of the new year.
In addition to Miss Ingelow's story, we shall publish shorter tales by the most eminent writers of short stories in America. We cannot announce the whole list of contributors to this department, but it includes
EDWARD EVERETT HALE, LOUISA M. ALCOTT, ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD, ROSE TERRY, MARIA R. OAKEY, EDWARD EGGLESTON, AND OTHERS.

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PRICE LIST REDUCED.
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FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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FINE TOILET ARTICLES.
Furnished Dressing-cases and Bags, ivory and wood Brushes, Ongliers, Tooth-brushes, English and French Soaps, Colognes and Extracts, Razors, Scissors and Pocket Cutlery, and silver, silver-gilt, bronze-gilt, ivory and cut-glass Toilet Articles.
TIFFANY & CO.,
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NO. 449 BROADWAY,
Between Howard and Grand sts.,
HAS OPENED HIS RETAIL DEPARTMENT, AND WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
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OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.
SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, PLAIN AND TRIMMED WITH BLACK MARTIN, GREBE, &c.
MINK, SABLE, BLACK MARTIN AND ERMINE SETS,
In great variety.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FUR TRIMMINGS.
BEAR, FOX, WOLF,
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SLEIGH ROBES
At prices much below last season.
ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED PATENT
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CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU-STS.
EVERY STYLE
OF
WINTER CLOTHING
FOR
Gents and Boys,
AT
Great Bargains.

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NO. 686 BROADWAY,
Offer a magnificent assortment of
HOLIDAY
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WEDDING PRESENTS
IN
REAL BRONZE, ORMOLU, and ENAMELED and GILT CLOCKS,
MANTEL SETS, STATUARY, GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
JEWEL CASKETS, &c.;
Also,
FINE RUSSIA LEATHER PURSES and SILK UMBRELLAS,
With a large line of
BISQUE AND PARIAN STATUARY, PORCELAIN DINING AND DESSERT SERVICES, and FINE CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS.

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